

MAY 1 1963

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. John deJ. Pemberton, Jr.
Executive Director
American Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Pemberton:

This will respond to your letter to the Attorney General enclosing a copy of a letter you sent to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover which expressed concern about the manner in which arrest charges are submitted, recorded and distributed, particularly as it relates to public demonstrations involving racial matters.

There seems to be little that can be added to the response Mr. Hoover made to your letter. Graduation of criminal acts beyond the common law concept of malum prohibitum and malum in se and the distinctions between felonies and misdemeanors would seem to be a hopeless task. Beyond setting forth the circumstances of the arrest, the arresting officer would be for the most part conjecturing if he attempted to determine what motivated the criminal act.

As Mr. Hoover points out, the Bureau receives more than two million arrest fingerprint cards each year. These come from law enforcement agencies of every size and description throughout the nation. Despite repeated urging by the F.B.I., it is unfortunate that in many cases of arrest the final disposition is not reported. Where this is not shown the recipient is urged to communicate with the contributing law enforcement agency.

We believe that information contained on the cards is sufficient for the recipient to determine

54 MAY 10 1963

c/c - F.B.I.

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1963
FBI

EX-117

REC-30 61-190-4026

MAY 30 1963

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

MAY 1 1963

196

-2-

the purpose of the arrest or to know the source where greater detail can be obtained. Local authorities should be encouraged to look very closely into the cause of arrest when they receive records from the FBI. This, we believe, would give such authorities the opportunity to differentiate between criminal acts to the extent they feel there is or should be a differentiation.

Sincerely yours,

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Deputy Attorney General

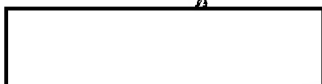
JTD:fm

REC-30

JM

61-190-1027

May 8, 1963



Spring Valley, California

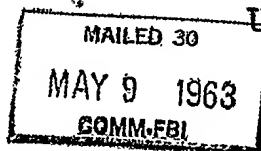
b6
b7C

MAY 8 3 46 PM '63
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear 

Your letter of May 1, 1963, has been received.

While I would like to be of service to you, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government, neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance and hope that you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the American Civil Liberties Union or the John Birch Society.



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The American Civil Liberties Union is "a nationwide nonpartisan organization devoted solely to the protection and advancement of the individual liberties fundamental to the Democratic way of life." The ACLU believes in the free exchange of political opinion and the freedom to associate for the purpose of political expression, both of which are protected from Government interference by the Constitution. The ACLU has not been investigated by the Bureau. The Los Angeles chapter of the ACLU has circulated a petition calling for abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and, in 1958, the Seattle Chapter recommended an investigation of the FBI.

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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Spring Valley, California

May 1, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover:

1. Would you be kind enough to inform me of your opinion of the American Civil Liberties Union. I have considered joining it, but have heard that it is a Communist organization or at least a Communist front organization. In your opinion, official if possible, is this assertion true?
2. Further, would you please inform me of your opinion of the John Birch Society? I have read the Blue Book and am not sure in my mind that this book offers the best solution to our problem. I ask for your opinion about the John Birch Society because at their local bookstores hereabouts the members of that organization recommend you and your works highly, hence I assume you sponsor their activities in some way.
3. Thank you for your help in the matter.

Sincerely,

Sa

P.S. I am not now, have never been, and do not ever intend to become a Communist.

REC-30

61-190-1027

10
11 MAY 6-1963

CORRESPONDENCE
TO DIRECTOR

REC-3 61-191-1028

May 23, 1963

EX-114

[Redacted Address]

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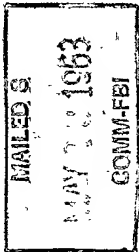
Queens, New York

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of May 15th, addressed to the State Department, has been referred to the FBI.

In response to your inquiry regarding the American Civil Liberties Union, the FBI is strictly a fact-gathering agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

I am enclosing for your guidance a copy of the list of organizations which have been designated as subversive by the Department of Justice, as well as other material I hope you find of interest. You may also wish to secure a copy of "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. A copy of it can be purchased for seventy cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.



Enclosures (4)

Sincerely yours,

Organizations designated under EO 10450
An American's Challenge

J. Edgar Hoover
Deadly Duel
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:mlh (3)

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50 MAY 29 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

May 23 4 05 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

TRUE COPY

May 15, 1963

State Dept.
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

○ Please be good enough to let me know whether
the American Civil Liberties Union is on your list of suspected
subversives.

Thank you for your attention to same. This is in
connection with arguments pro and con in opinions voiced currently.

Respectfully,

[Redacted Signature]

Queens, N. Y.

b6
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REC-3

EX-114

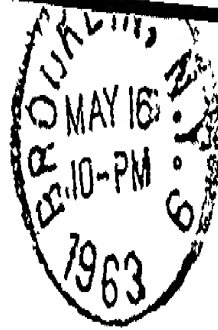
61-190-1028

MAY 24 1963

[Handwritten signature]

*ack
5-23-63
Delaney*

*1701 nky
5-22-63*



State Dept.
Washington
D.C.

State Dept.
Washington, D.C.
Gentlemen:

May 15, 1963

MAY 20 2 09 P.

OFFICE
OF
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
By THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
The writer has not been so advised

Please be good enough to
let me know whether the Amer-
ican Civil Liberties Union is on
your list of suspected subversives.

Thank you for your attention
to same. This is in connection
with arguments pro and con in
opinions voiced currently.

Respectfully,

b6
b7C

MAY 21

5-23-63

Delaney, NYC Queens, N.Y.
5-22-63

CORRESPONDENCE

REC-1

61-190-1029

May 29, 1963

EX-111

[Redacted]

Indianapolis, Indiana

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]

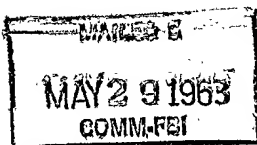
Your letter of May 24th has been received, and I want to express my sincere appreciation for your kind expression about the work of the FBI. It is our hope that our future endeavors continue to merit your support and approval.

The FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions concerning the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Please do not infer either that we do or do not have information in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry. I am certain you will understand my position in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



1 - Indianapolis - Enclosure

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See NOTE next page

FBI
BIRMINGHAM
(4)

JUN 11 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 29 3 28 PM '63
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FBI

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

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[REDACTED]

NOTE: No record of [REDACTED] in Bufiles. It is more than likely he refers to the American Civil Liberties Union. This Bureau has not conducted an investigation of this organization. It is noted that the Fifth Report of the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities (1949) set forth the following: "American Civil Liberties Union: Cited as heavily infiltrated with communists and fellow travelers and frequently following the Communist Party line and defending communists, particularly in its Los Angeles unit. In connection with this, it is noted that the 34th Annual Report of the American Civil Liberties Union (For the year 1954) re-affirms the anti-communist and anti-fascist policy of the organization and maintains its intention to defend civil liberties of all persons regardless of any political party, organization, denomination, race or nationality to which an individual may belong.

Max L. Jackson Company, Inc.

7919 ENGLEWOOD ROAD

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

CL 3-2615

May 24, 1963

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

As I am a parent and certainly interested in my children's future, I feel it my American duty to keep abreast of the Communistic activities.

Therefore, I am writing you asking information available on an organization called the Civil Liberties Union. In my meager understanding of this organization, it has been pointed out to me that they have Communistic tendencies and since there seem to be members of this organization on our local School Board, I feel that I would like to know more about it.

Any information that you could give me would be deeply appreciated, as we are endlessly grateful for the wonderful service the F.B.I. has dedicated to America.

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b7c

Yours truly,

MLJ:f

REC-1

61-190-1001
8 JUN 4 1963

EX-114

CORRESPONDENCE
8-KRMW

nm
And
5-29-63
Rmw/pt

REC- 74

61-190-1030

July 10, 1963

EX-102

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b7c

[Redacted Address]

West Chicago, Illinois

Dear [Redacted Name]

Your letter of July 6, 1963, has been received, and I appreciate your generous comment regarding my work.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

REC'D-READING ROOM

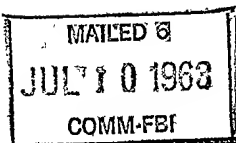
JUL 10 3 04 PM '63

Enclosed is some literature which I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures (5)

Shall it be Law or Tyranny?

My Answer to Communism and Crime

July 1963 LEB Intro

"An American's Challenge"

Cooperation the Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

REC'D HVT BLDG
CJJ:ms (3)

58 JUL 18 1963

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[Redacted]
West Chicago, Illinois

July 6, 1963

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Mr. J. E. Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau Of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you please tell me if The American Civil Liberties Union is a subversive organization or if they are on your list as a potential subversive?

Exactly, what is your current status on this group?

Thank you for ^{your} most dedicated effort to safeguard our dear Nation from the forces of evil.

Sincerely yours

[Redacted Signature]

REC- 74

61-190-1030

JUL 11 1963

EX-102

CORRESPONDENCE

ack
7-10-63
CJG:ms

mmc

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-12-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BURTON STEPHEN LANCASTER;
TONY FRANCIOSA

CAIRO
MOVIE ACTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/96 BY SP3 BTJ/L
398,946

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
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Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

A United Press-International News Service release of July 9, 1963, reported that Burt Lancaster and Tony Franciosa joined other celebrities at a meeting in Beverly Hills, California, aimed at "peaceful steps to speed up integration" in their community. Dr. Christopher L. Taylor, local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) leader, addressed the session. Mr. Tolson noted, "What do files show on Lancaster and Franciosa?"

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

There are no main files on either Lancaster or Franciosa.

Summary
The "Motion Picture and Television Almanac" reflects that Burton Stephen Lancaster, also known as Burt Lancaster, was born in New York City on November 2, 1913. He was educated at New York University and later was a circus acrobat in Vaudeville. He served in the U. S. Army in Special Service during World War II in Italy and North Africa. He made his screen debut in "Killers" in 1946.

In 1947 Lancaster reportedly signed a statement released by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (NCASP), asking Congress to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). NCASP was cited as a communist front by the HCUA and by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. In addition, Lancaster was affiliated with the "Committee for the First Amendment" which protested the activities of the HCUA. He was one of 26 movie stars who flew to Washington in October, 1947, to protest against HCUA investigations.

On June 28, 1957, Lancaster requested a special tour of the Bureau and also requested to meet the Director. In regard to the recommendation that he meet Lancaster, the Director noted, "I will not in view of his subversive association." Lancaster did not appear at the Bureau for the tour but his wife, two sons and five other relatives of his wife were taken on a special tour.

In February of 1960 the Office of Naval Intelligence conducted a raid on the residence of [redacted] who is described as a millionaire and a notorious homosexual.

1 - Mr. Tolson

RWG:cho

(6)

CRIME RESEARCH

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: BURTON STEPHEN LANCASTER;
TONY FRANCIOSA

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b7C

[redacted] required that guests register when visiting his home and this register reportedly contained the name of Burt Lancaster and other Hollywood celebrities. The raid was conducted because it had come to the attention of Marine authorities that 250 Marines had been frequenting [redacted] mansion.

In November of 1955 a potential criminal informant of the New York Office advised that he had attended parties at the home of a wealthy homosexual, [redacted] and that Burt Lancaster was among the members of the entertainment profession who also attended these parties. In April of 1956 the Office of Naval Intelligence obtained a signed statement from a sailor who had deserted and he advised that he had attended several "homosexual parties" at the home of [redacted] Beverly Hills, California. He stated that he saw Burt Lancaster at one of these parties. [redacted]

The only reference concerning Tony Franciosa in Bufiles is in connection with a previous meeting held in Los Angeles concerning racial problems. This rally was held at Wrigley Field on 5-26-63 and was sponsored by the NAACP. The featured speaker was Reverend Martin Luther King who made the statement that segregation should end in Los Angeles and that President Kennedy should personally escort Negro students into the University of Alabama.

Referral/Consult

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

V.



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UPI-27

(DISCRIMINATION)

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.--ACTOR MARLON BRANDO ADDED HIS VOICE LAST NIGHT TO THOSE OF NEGRO LEADERS WHO HAVE INSISTED DISCRIMINATION EXISTS IN THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY.

"THEY SPEAK OF PREJUDICE IN MOTION PICTURES--IT IS THERE," BRANDO TOLD AN AUDIENCE OF 300 GATHERED AT THE BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL FOR AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE ARTS DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU).

"I'VE SEEN PEOPLE (IN THE FILM INDUSTRY) REFUSE TO HIRE NEGROES," HE SAID. "WE WILL LOSE 40 PER CENT OF THE MARKET," THEY SAY. "WE HAVE A MORAL OBLIGATION TO THE BANKER," THEY CLAIM." MOVIE ACTORS

BRANDO, ATTENDING WITH FELLOW ACTORS PAUL NEWMAN, CHARLTON HESTON AND BURT LANCASTER, HINTED THAT HOLLYWOOD STARS MAY REFUSE TO WORK "UNLESS THERE'S A FAIR REPRESENTATION OF NEGROS" IN THE MOVIE INDUSTRY. CALIF.

7/13--JD1019AED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/29/96 BY SP3 BJT/AL
 342,946

ENCLOSURE

61-198-1032

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: July 31, 1963

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES (SGE)

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

For your information, there is attached an article from "The Washington Post" dated July 31, 1963, noting that three Black Muslims have asked the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) for legal help in their cases with the Civil Service Commission (CSC). The ACLU has agreed to help William Jones, employed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), and James H. Everage, employed by the Post Office Department. Both were fired within the past two months after declaring their support for the Nation of Islam (NOI) in the event of a conflict with the United States. After appealing to the CSC, their firings were changed to suspensions. The ACLU is awaiting the outcome of CSC investigation of Henry L. Heyward, Conscientious Objector working as unpaid volunteer at St. Elizabeths Hospital before deciding to enter his case.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

[redacted] was subject of full field investigation under the provisions of Executive Order 10450, Federal Employee Security Program. [redacted] based upon his membership and activities in the NOI. [redacted] authorities he had been active in the NOI since [redacted] and owed allegiance to the NOI rather than to United States. Upon interview [redacted] he again asserted his allegiance to the NOI. (140-27158-9)

[redacted] was subject of full field investigation based on his activities in the NOI. He is on the security index of the Richmond Office and has been active in the NOI since [redacted] holding the positions of [redacted] (140-26956; 100-434401)

[redacted] is alleged [redacted] who works as [redacted] His activities in the NOI go back

Enc.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - 140-27158
1 - 100-434401
1 - 140-26956
1 - 140-19157
1 - 105-72837

DTS:pjs
(14)

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
AUG 8 1963

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Fired Black Muslims Act to Sue

By Jerry Doolittle
 Staff Reporter

Three Black Muslims have asked the National Capital Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) for its legal help in their hassles with the Civil Service Commission, officials of the Union said yesterday.

One of them has been working for 14 months without pay, awaiting Civil Service clearance.

Since 1958, the Civil Service Commission has fired 12 Black Muslims who were on probationary status on grounds that they took their oath of office with reservations.

The 12 were asked which side they would support in the event of a war between the United States and the state of Islam which the Black Muslims would like to establish. The 12 picked Islam.

Two of the men the ACLU has agreed to help fall in this category. They are William Jones, 29, of 4400 New Hampshire ave. n.w., a clerk and messenger in the mailroom of the National Institutes of Health, and James H. Eyvage, a Richmond postal clerk.

Both said they would support the nonexistent nation of Islam if it ever became a reality and went to war with the United States. Both were

Ask Civil Liberties Union for Aid; One Cites 14-Month Unpaid Job

fired within the past two months, and both firings were changed to suspensions when the men filed appeals with Civil Service. The appeals are pending.

A spokesman said ACLU is awaiting the outcome of a Civil Service investigation already 14 months old before deciding whether to enter the case of the third Muslim, Henry L. Heyward, 26, of 824 Allison st. n.w.

Heyward is a conscientious objector who, to satisfy his Selective Service obligation, has been working as an unpaid volunteer at St. Elizabeths Hospital since May, 1962. He cannot go on the hospital's payroll until he receives his Civil Service clearance.

Heyward says he has spent \$2500 in savings and piled up some \$1000 in debts so far in his years-long wrangle with the Selective Service System and the Civil Service Commission. Since he began his unpaid work as a dictationist and clerk-typist, he has lived with relatives and in a room over the dress shop owned by a friend. He is single.

Heyward gives this account of his difficulties: He has lived here for nine years, but the draft board with jurisdiction over him was in South Carolina; his home state.

He was sent a notice for a physical in 1958, and took it in nearby Maryland. He was months later reclassified as a conscientious objector, which many Black Muslims are.

Conscientious objectors must satisfy their military

service requirement by two years' work in an appropriate government facility or non-profit organization—usually in the medical or charitable fields.

He received a list of approved institutions from the draft board here, but was unable to find a job at any of them. So the South Carolina board told him to return there to find an approved job.

When he replied by letter that he had no money to go to South Carolina, and preferred to work in Washington, the South Carolina board had him jailed here as a draft dodger.

He was released on \$5000 bond after three days, and his lawyer persuaded the Government to drop charges and handle the matter administratively.

All this had consumed three years and finally, in 1961, he went to work as a ward attendant in a South Carolina home for the aged. After two months he fell ill, and was permitted to return to Washington.

In May, 1962, faced with a choice of finding a suitable job here, going back to South Carolina again, or being jailed again by Selective Service for draft dodging, Heyward applied for his present job at St. Elizabeths.

He was told that he would need Civil Service clearance to go on the payroll, but could work as an unpaid volunteer pending receipt of the clearance.

Heyward signed on as a volunteer; then took and

passed Civil Service tests as a nursing assistant and a clerk-typist.

The Civil Service Commission's clearance machinery has been grinding away for the 14 months then, with no decision reached, yet.

A Commission spokesman said yesterday, however, that its investigators "will" interview him soon. Asked why the process had taken so long, the spokesman said some of the delay may have been because local Selective Service officials did not feel that clerical work was suitable for a conscientious objector.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____ X
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 Date July 31, 1963

Page C 10

ENCLOSURE

MEMO
 LEVELAND
 TO EVANS
 7-31-63
 DTS:PI

61-190-1033

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES (SGE)

[redacted] he was indicted by Federal Grand Jury,
[redacted]

Indictment nol prossed [redacted]
[redacted]

position in Federal Government. (140-19157; 105-72837)

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ACTION:

All necessary dissemination has been made in these cases.

A copy of this memorandum should be placed in the main
case file of each of the above-named individuals.

mr.

CHS.
E

John

JD

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. BELMONT _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. DELOACH _____
MR. EVANS _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TROTTER _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MRS. METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
John de J. Pemberton, Jr., Director

I think the attached
publication will be of
interest to you.

I would appreciate any
comment you desire to
make.

Sincerely,

John de J. Pemberton, Jr.

OREGON 5-5990

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ENCLOSURE A7

ENCLOSURE

60 SEP 4 1963

EX 104

REC-1

61-190-1034

12 AUG 28 1963

SEP 19 1963

61-190-1035

September 20, 1963

EX-112 REC-25

SEP 20 10 17 AM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[Redacted Address]

Weehawken, New Jersey

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Dear [Redacted Name]

Your letter of September 15, 1963, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and as such does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Further, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

I am sorry I cannot be of service to you and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files pertaining to the American Civil Liberties Union.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 31
SEP 20 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:jls (3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

[redacted]
Weehawken, N. J.
Sept. 15, 1963

Dir. J. Edgar Hoover
Fed. Bur. of Invest.
Washington 25, D. C.

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Dr. Mr. Hoover,

Sometime back in June in a local newspaper, Hudson Dispatch, Union City, N. J, There appeared a very small item stating in words to the effect that the American Civil Liberties Union would ask that the words, "under God" be omitted from the pledge of allegiance.

As a mother of 3 children who is distressed at the ban of prayers in school, but who must teach these children to obey a law which neither I or my husband respect, I remember that it was such a small item as this that I read not too long ago and thought would never happen that eventually occurred.

My purpose in writing is to ask who is the American Civil Liberties Union-what are its aims-its principles, who are its leaders and what is it doing to earn the title, "American."

There must be something an average citizen can do before these things come about.

Any information which you may give me will be appreciated.

Sincerely, [redacted]

(Mrs.) [redacted]

EX-112

REC-25

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Wreckham, N. J.
Sept. 15, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Fed. Bur. of Invest.
Washington 25, D.C.

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Sometime back in June in a local newspaper, Hudson Dispatch, Union City, N. J. there appeared a very small item stating in words to the effect that the American Civil Liberties Union would ask that the words, "under God" be omitted from the pledge of allegiance.

As a mother of 3 children who is distressed at the ban of prayers in school, but who must teach these children to obey a law which

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CORRESPONDENCE

Wreckham, N. J.
07087

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none

HOW AMERICANS PROTEST

A Statement on the
Civil Rights Demonstrations

Published by the

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

156 Fifth Avenue

New York 10, N. Y.

August,
1963

*Price 15¢; quantity
prices on request*

Foreward

THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION views with firm hope the course being taken by the movement of our Negro countrymen toward full citizenship. A protest movement of such dimensions is bound to arouse opposition and be attended by disorders, perhaps some that will be more serious than have already occurred. But disorder is less to be dreaded than suppression of the right to protest. In our constitutional system this right is one of fundamental importance — a part of the purpose of our national being. It is also a means of resolving deep-seated problems — the loss of which threatens dangers of a much higher order.

We deem it essential, therefore, to revert to first principles — to inquire why the First Amendment forbids Congress to make any law “abridging . . . the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances,” why the Fourteenth Amendment forbids State action abridging the same right, how Americans have used this right before, and how all this affects what we *do* in response to today’s headlines.

The First Amendment prohibition was a fruit of colonial experience. Bacon’s Rebellion in Virginia, the Regulator movement in North Carolina, and the movement culminating in the Boston Massacre — all originated in denial to the people of a right to assemble and voice their grievances. The colonists, therefore, had had bitter experiences at the hands of an unrestrained government willing to resort to shooting and hanging to suppress popular protest. Hence the architects of the Constitution rightly put the new government under restraint.

Yet in the very act of establishing a government they placed themselves under reciprocal restraint, acknowledging this in the word “peaceably” which they wrote into their definition of the First Amendment right. Even so, the right they defined is quite as capable of being suppressed by violent citizen opponents as by an unrestrained government. Clearly, then, government is not only required to refrain from interference

with peaceful assemblies; it must restrain the restrainers as well.

Those government officials and editorial writers, who have been quick to rebuke certain parts of the extraordinarily effective civil rights demonstrations of 1963, have forgotten this clear direction of the First Amendment. They have likewise forgotten that the demonstrators have shown a keen awareness of the meaning and limit of the First Amendment right. When breaches of order have occurred, the well-led civil rights assemblies have manifested truly remarkable self-discipline, and they have rarely been the aggressors.

But observers of these actions owe the protesters an additional concession: the grievances sought to be redressed are themselves the denial of a carefully defined constitutional right to equality. Members of the majority that has dominated the American society and its law-making machinery for the past century cannot escape responsibility for the years of callous indifference to the demands of non-white citizens. This indifference created the frustration which now finds expression in the current demonstrations. After decades of denial of rights, is it any wonder that demonstrations show such deep emotion? Or that some actions have been taken which inconvenience — or even interfere with rights of — other citizens? The American Civil Liberties Union does not assert that every civil rights demonstration has confined itself to constitutionally-protected protests. But we remind every American who feels adversely affected by this activity that he is involved in the current crisis: he must face the issue of the deprivation of rights — rights having dignity equal with his own.

In the final analysis it is *redress* of the grievances that will measure the living value of the right to protest. In employing this time-honored American right, the people engaged in this movement have created an awareness of the extent of deprivation, and the justice of their cause, that never before existed among their countrymen. Yet ignorance of these matters persists, sometimes from almost conscious self-deception, more often from an unreal sense of distance from and non-involvement in the issues. None of us is free from involvement.

The blot of inequality, of persisting vestiges of that slavery which the Thirteenth Amendment undertook to outlaw, is a curse upon all of us, and threatens the security with which we all enjoy the fundamental rights of an American. Until this lesson is brought home, until the grievances to which it relates are in fact redressed, we may expect an increasingly persistent employment of the right of protest. And a decent respect for our own interest in all of the rights of an American demands that we acquire and manifest a more perfect understanding of this one.

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE OF PUBLIC PROTEST

THE MAJOR IMPACT of the civil rights demonstrations in 1963 warrants our knowing more of the American heritage of public protest. Too many of us have forgotten the important role protests have played in the history of the United States, and the constitutional rights involved.

De Toqueville's *Democracy in America* pertinently remarks that the exercise of the right of association in order to pursue common objectives is a potent weapon of free citizens to resist tyranny of the majority and to achieve desired legislative action.¹ The First Amendment contained in the Bill of Rights (1791) guarantees the right of the people "peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." This federal constitutional guarantee was preceded by provisions of several state constitutions guaranteeing the right of the people to "assemble together, to consult for the common good, to instruct their Representatives and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances."² Although stemming historically from the right to petition the Crown for redress, set forth in Chapter 61 of the Magna Carta (1215), the United States Supreme Court has established that the American right

¹ De Toqueville, *Democracy in America* (New York, 1956), pp. 194-5.

² North Carolina Constitution, 1776, Declaration of Rights, Article 18. See also similar provisions in the Constitutions of Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

is not limited to assembly *in order* to petition the Government but is an independent right, equally as important as free speech and press.³

The Declaration of Independence reminds us that this Nation came into being as an act of protest against discriminatory treatment of the colonies by the British Government. It is not surprising then that we find throughout our turbulent history numerous examples of public and even violent protest either against governmental action or to achieve the creation of new public policy. The formation of a Government of the United States followed such public protests as the Boston Tea Party and those of the earlier movements in Virginia and the Carolinas. In New York the protest took a less violent but no less effective form when the Sons of Liberty of New York published, on November 29, 1773, a Resolution branding as an "enemy of the liberties of America" whoever aided in transporting, selling or buying the taxed tea. The forceful suppression of these protests culminated in a war of revolution, whose successful conclusion made the paper independence of 1776 an ultimate reality. The relationship between these protests enshrined in history and the current protests on behalf of equal rights for Negroes was recognized by Senator John O. Pastore in the course of Secretary of State Rusk's July 10, 1963 testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee on the pending civil rights bill. When Senator Thurmond challenged Secretary Rusk's approval of civil rights demonstrations, Senator Pastore asked Senator Thurmond whether he believed in the Boston Tea Party.

Slavery in the United States, prior to its abolition in 1865 by the Thirteenth Amendment, was the object of vigorous public attack and support in the North as well as in the South. William Lloyd Garrison, a leading abolitionist, was a pacifist; the agitation he led and countenanced did not include physical violence or go beyond the bounds of colorful speech and symbolic burnings of copies of the Federal Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and of court decisions enforcing it.

Determined efforts to stop his non-violent agitation for

³ *DeJonge v. Oregon*, 229 U.S. 353, 364.

abolition involved disorderly public demonstrations and unlawful threats in several Northern cities. For example, on his return in 1835 from London, where he spoke against slavery, Garrison was criticized in the New York newspapers and met at the pier by a throng of 5000 persons opposing abolition. His appearance in Boston was met with placards urging that he be tarred and feathered. Prominent people, including members of the clergy, joined in denouncing the abolitionists and Boston's Faneuil Hall, that historic cradle of liberty, was packed with a crowd of the "best people" to listen to speeches denouncing the abolitionists and in support of states' rights and slavery. A month later a mob gathered in front of the Boston office of Garrison's newspaper, the *Liberator*, and dragged him through the street at the end of a rope. In 1838 a mob opposing the abolitionists rioted for several days in Philadelphia and in the process burned down the newly built Pennsylvania Hall.

For years abolitionists could not meet in New York City without encountering organized disturbances. And even during the Civil War the New York City Draft Riots of 1863, which in large part reflected anti-Negro sentiment, resulted in thousands of deaths and several lynchings of Negroes. Southern states, such as South Carolina, of course handled abolition talk very simply by threatening to hang any abolitionist who might fall into their zealous hands. (It is only fair to add, however, that the abolition movement had its start and, prior to 1831, most of its members in the plantation states.⁴)

Even though Garrison refused to support or condone them, violent demonstrations also supported the cause of abolition. The enforcement of the Federal Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 requiring the return of escaped slaves met with violent resistance. In 1854 the capture and return of Anthony Burns was met with riot in Boston as well as by Thoreau's famous denunciation, "Slavery in Massachusetts." The Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision in 1857, holding that an escaped slave remained the property of his master, aroused indignation and protest throughout the entire North. The raids, violence and killings in the struggle to determine whether Kansas would be

⁴ Charles A. Madison, *Critics and Crusades* (2d ed.; New York, 1951), pp. 3-4.

a free or slave state culminated in John Brown's raid on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry seeking to arm volunteers, white and Negro, to invade the South and free the slaves. Although Brown was promptly captured and hanged, his truth that slavery is an abomination did indeed go marching on and all of the violence on both sides merged into the Civil War.

After the ultimate violence of that fratricidal war, in which more Americans were killed than in any other war in which the United States participated, the struggle to secure the freedom and equal rights of Negroes "guaranteed" by the Thirteenth (1865), the Fourteenth (1868) and the Fifteenth (1870) Amendments, continued. The strongest measures were taken by the Federal Government, including the passage of the Civil Rights Acts of 1866 and 1875, and the series of Reconstruction statutes imposing military rule on the defeated South until 1877.⁵ During this period, as at present, Negroes demonstrated to obtain in fact the equal treatment under the laws which the Civil Rights Acts undertook to grant them and then, as now, their peaceful protest actions were met with counter-attacks and physical violence. For example, in May, 1871, in Louisville, Kentucky, Negroes who insisted on riding in streetcar seats reserved for whites were dragged off the cars by fellow passengers and bystanders and beaten. When the United States Attorney promised federal court action to support the rights of the Negro riders, the streetcar company capitulated and allowed passengers to sit where they pleased. The Kentucky press approved this desegregation of the streetcars as a model for good race relations and the community accepted the new state of affairs.⁶

The Supreme Court's 1883 decision in the *Civil Rights Cases*,⁷ holding invalid the Act of 1875 which prohibited discrimination in public accommodations, brought to a halt that era of demonstrations to support the rights of Negroes. The 1954 decision in the school segregation cases⁸ was the forerunner of the protests currently developing.

⁵ Claude Bowers, *The Tragic Era* (New York, 1929).

⁶ Alan F. Westin, "Ride-In," *American Heritage Magazine*, August, 1962.

⁷ 109 U.S. 3.

⁸ *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483.

Wholly apart from the many forms of pro and anti-slavery agitation, our history has recorded many vigorous public protests, either against action taken by state or federal authorities or urging action to be taken. Even under the Articles of Confederation it was necessary for state authority to cope with such uprisings as Shay's Rebellion. In 1794 the militia of the infant federal government was called to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania against the federal excise tax on liquor. Public agitation against the Senate's ratification of the Jay Treaty terminating the War of the Revolution with Great Britain was so violent and extensive that John Jay, who negotiated the treaty for the United States, was burned in effigy in 1795 at the culmination of public meetings of protest in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah and other cities.⁹ Convictions under the infamous Sedition Act of 1798 were protested by large assemblies before the jails demanding the release of the prisoners. In later demonstrations, the suffragettes helped secure voting rights for women; supporters of the Anti-Saloon League contributed to the enactment of prohibition; a Bonus Army of thousands of jobless veterans marched on Washington, D.C. in 1932; farmers in the Middle West protested against foreclosure of farm mortgages during the economic depression of the 1930's; and extensive agitation and picketing accompanied the attainment by labor of the right to organize. All these uses of the right of public "assembly" give solid precedent for the current demonstrations against unequal treatment of Negro citizens.

THE RIGHT OF PROTEST

TWO VITAL QUESTIONS are immediately presented to the public as it views the current protests: what are the proper limits to which these demonstrations may go, and are the participants under any obligation to avoid occasions where violence may occur?

There is no doubt that some demonstrations have exceeded

⁹ Claude Bowers, *Jefferson and Hamilton* (Boston, 1925), pp. 265-288.

the proper limits of the constitutionally-protected right of protest. For example, last July 4 a protest against discrimination in employment by Jones Beach State Park in Long Island, New York, took the form, not merely of legal picketing, but in addition of blocking automobile approaches to the park by bodies of demonstrators lying across the highway. More recently the blocking of all access to the construction site for Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, New York, in protest against the hiring policies in the construction trades, prevented persons from entering the site on their own business. Each of these violated legal protections of the public's right of movement and thereby exceeded the limits of constitutionally protected activity. The ACLU does not support such excesses; specifically we believe that physical obstruction of the right of movement does not merit civil liberties protection.

But citizens will variously judge these invasions of the rights of others — deliberately done on these occasions by persons prepared to accept the consequences of law violation. We owe these persons acknowledgement that the discrimination they object to is itself a violation of law — more outrageous in these cases because the public's funds, and thereby a measure of official sanction, are involved. Moreover, it recognizes but part of the problem to editorialize, as did the *New York Times* recently, that "protest certainly cannot be allowed to interfere with the rights of innocent bystanders."¹⁰ They neglect the fact that the majority, long indifferent to racial discrimination, may scarcely be considered to consist entirely of innocent bystanders. Some men of conscience are moved to use extraordinary means only because ordinary ones have seemed to fail.

The Supreme Court has made it clear that the right of assembly is a relative, not an absolute right, subject to regulation to protect the rights of others.¹¹ But it may be regulated only to protect substantial rights, not merely to avoid inconvenience. Just as the distribution of non-commercial handbills (an exercise of the comparable right of freedom of press)

¹⁰ "Bounds Of Protest," July 9, 1963; See also "Right Goal — Wrong Method," July 23, 1963; "Breakthrough or Breakdown?" July 31, 1963.

¹¹ *Hague v. CIO*, 307 U.S. 496, 516.

may not be prohibited merely to avoid littering,¹² so the right to assemble and protest may not be denied to avoid possible public unrest, or even violent opposition.¹³ A permit may be required for the holding of parades or public meetings, and meetings and demonstrations may be regulated, for example, to prevent undue restriction of normal traffic or to limit use of facilities to one group at a time. But this power may not be used to "protect" the public from exposure to what some members of it — or some officials — do not want said.¹⁴

The American majority may well see the predominantly lawful activity which has characterized the current movement as bringing troublesome inconvenience. And indeed the protests forecast even more. Painful readjustments are demanded by the expressed grievances. Many people, in every section of the country, are only now beginning to understand how racism pervades our daily lives and to sense how profoundly all our ways will be affected in the process of eliminating it. As white citizens in Northern communities begin to re-examine entrenched habits and customs, particularly those involving schools, employment, and housing, many of the same emotions may be stirred as in a deep Southern community moving away from total segregation. Change is difficult and often frightening. But it is coming, and its accomplishment will occupy a towering place in history. Oliver Wendell Holmes said that a man must "share the passion and action of his time at peril of being judged not to have lived," and we are confident that Americans will increasingly welcome the sense of urgency which our time impels. We are also confident that as a beginning, each community will bend to accommodate the immediate inconveniences engendered by today's legitimate protests.

¹² *Lowell v. Griffith*, 303 U.S. 444.

¹³ *Kunz v. New York*, 340 U.S. 290; *Terminiello v. Chicago*, 337 U.S. 1. As Mr. Justice Douglas said in *Terminiello*, of an intensely provocative speech made in a public meeting, "... [a] function of free speech under our system . . . is to invite dispute. It may indeed best serve its high purpose when it induces a condition of unrest, creates dissatisfaction with conditions as they are or even stirs people to anger . . . It may strike at prejudices and preconceptions and have profound unsettling effects as it presses for acceptance of an idea." 337 U.S. at 4. These words apply equally to protest demonstrations.

¹⁴ *Hague v. CIO*, note 11 above (holding void a municipal "permit" ordinance which had been used by local authorities to prevent public meetings on behalf of union organization); *Rockwell v. Morris*, 211 New York State 2d 25, Affd. 10 N.Y. 2d 721, cert. denied 368 U.S. 913 (requiring issuance of a permit to hold a public meeting for a speech by a "self-confessed advocate of violence" and Hitlerian methods").

The major aspect of the right to demonstrate which has had insufficient attention is found in the suggestions by many of the highest public authorities that assemblies likely to lead to breaches of the peace should be avoided. Governors of various States and even the President of the United States have been among the authors of this misstatement of principle. The point that has not been made clear is that the important constitutional right of protest cannot be abridged by the violent threats of lawless individuals opposed to the objectives of the demonstrators.

The courts have plainly declared that important constitutional rights, such as free speech and assembly and equal protection of the laws, cannot be curtailed because of apprehension that the exercise of these rights will result in riotous disturbances by lawless opponents. The United States Supreme Court very recently reiterated this point in *Wright v. Georgia*,¹⁵ in reversing the "breach of peace" conviction of six Negroes for peacefully playing basketball in a "whites only" public park. There the Court said "the possibility of disorder by others [whites, whom the police anticipated would be provoked to a breach of the peace by the Negroes' presence] cannot justify the exclusion of persons from a place if they otherwise have a constitutional right (founded on the Equal Protection Clause) to be present." The constitutional rights of speech and protest are equally fundamental.¹⁶ In *Cooper v. Aaron*,¹⁷ the "lawless opponents" were state officials themselves who, encouraging mob violence and interposing state units of the National Guard forcibly to prevent compliance with federal court orders, led the school authorities in Little Rock, Arkansas to ask a federal court to postpone implementation of a desegregation plan because of extreme public hostility. The Supreme Court rejected this petition and ordered immediate reinstatement of the plan, saying that "law and order are not here to be preserved by depriving the Negro children of their constitutional rights."¹⁸

¹⁵ 373 U.S. 284.

¹⁶ *Edwards v. South Carolina*, 373 U.S. 229 (peaceful protest on State capital grounds); *Rockwell v. Morris*, note 14, above; *Terminiello v. Chicago*, note 13, above (inflammatory speech which occasioned mob violence by opponents outside the meeting hall).

¹⁷ 358 U.S. 1.

¹⁸ 358 U.S. at 16.

This issue arises in the streets, at police headquarters and at executive mansions before it reaches the courts and it is the Governors, the Mayors, and the police officials who must bring home the truth that demonstrations for racial equality cannot be prohibited because lawless reaction is anticipated. Means must be found to turn the forces of law and order to the protection of the demonstrators and to prevent violence by those who would attack them.

It is unthinkable that the constitutional right to demonstrate peaceably should be abridged by the least tolerant element in the community. Reversing the denial of an injunction against interference with free speech of Jehovah's Witnesses, the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in *Sellers v. Johnson*¹⁹ explained:

"Under such a doctrine [that individuals may be deprived of their constitutional rights of assembly if their unpopularity threatens a riot], unpopular political, racial, and religious groups might find themselves virtually inarticulate. Certainly the fundamental rights to assemble, to speak, and to worship cannot be abridged merely because persons threaten to stage a riot or because peace officers believe or are afraid that breaches of the peace will occur if the rights are exercised."

Of course police may be compelled to stop a public meeting or demonstration if the situation develops to the point of imminent riot. But before the tension reaches that stage police must act to prevent hostile threats against peaceful demonstrators from being carried out and to arrest those seeking to break up an assembly.²⁰ There is no legal or constitutional right for other citizens to interfere with a public assembly.²¹

¹⁹ 163 F. 2d 877, 881.

²⁰ Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy, of New York City, on June 20, 1963 issued a public statement describing the responsibility assumed by the police department he heads. In it he said: "The police are the representatives of the government — a government of laws, not men. The police have a sworn duty to enforce the law — impartially, objectively and equally . . . They recognize and respect the right of the people to express their views on matters of public concern. The police will protect the rights of all to peacefully assemble and petition. They will brook no interference with these rights by anyone. Their impartial role is clear and set by law."

²¹ See dissenting opinions in *Feiner v. New York*, 304 N.Y. 315; also, David Fellman, "The Constitutional Right of Association", pp. 29-33.

NEEDED: A NATIONAL COMMITMENT

THE EXERCISE of the right of assembly, protest and demonstration cannot guarantee a redress of all just grievances and of only those which are just. Not every movement of protest will be successful, nor will history necessarily judge to be just all those which are successful.

But grievances must be heard in order to be redressed — and in a forum where action can be taken that is responsive to the whole thrust of the problems raised. Underlying the emphasis which the civil rights movement now places upon public demonstrations is the proven inadequacy of the forums in which their grievances have previously been heard. The courts have responded to their suits with unequivocal declarations of the right to equal treatment. Yet nine years after the decision in the school segregation cases, but a small proportion of Negro students in biracial districts attend integrated schools, and parks and other public facilities continue to discriminate. Presidents and Governors have issued executive orders in response to the pleas of civil rights leaders, dealing among other things with discrimination in public employment. Yet lack of employment opportunities for non-white people is a problem approaching crisis proportions today. Congress has legislated that there shall be no discrimination in voting rights, but application of these laws has so far made only a small dent in the rejection that faces many Negroes seeking to vote.

Each of these forms — the judicial, the executive, and the legislative — has responded, when it acted, with an unequivocal endorsement of the justice of the civil rights demands and each has contributed important gains which have in turn given impetus to both the demands and the awakening of the American conscience. But these gains, in the context of the total problem, have afforded only a token measure of redress. What has not yet come to pass is a commitment of the whole nation to right the wrongs toward minority races embedded in the patterns of our national existence. Such a commitment can only come from a total awareness of the problems, and of the inconsistent clash that exists between our historic and consti-

tutional standards of equality and our everyday practices. Only appeal in a larger forum — the public demonstrations — can achieve that total awareness. Only then will legislation, executive action, judicial decree and private response concur to redress not merely some grievances, but an entire pattern of second-class citizenship.

Thus it is that our aggrieved countrymen have come to state their case in the largest forum our free society provides. They follow the path of countless others — from the participants in the Boston Tea Party to the suffragettes and the trade unionists. They count on a core of humanity and decency in their fellow men to respond to a case that is well and forcefully stated. And, as their cause is just, so may we as confidently count on the Nation's ultimate response to be equal to it.

RE: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

100-3267 is the subject file on the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). (Bufile 61-190)

The ACLU has never been designated as subversive by the Attorney General and this office has no thumbnail description revealing Communist Party control in the Los Angeles area.

The 1943 and 1948 Reports of the Un-American Activities in California describe the ACLU as becoming a Communist front or transmission belt for the dissemination of Communist propaganda. Their 1961 Report states: We do not believe that the ACLU nationally is in any sense subversive; a part of its function is the protection of civil liberties of all people, regardless of the fact that some of them may be members of the Communist Party or other subversive organizations.

However, in regard to the Los Angeles Chapter, they state that in addition to carrying out the regular functions of the organization, some of its representatives and officers have persistently attended Communist front meetings, have joined many Communist fronts and have participated at banquets and receptions honoring some of the leading Communists of the United States. (11th Report, Un-Amer. Activ. in Calif., 1961, pgs. 164-165.)

The last report on the ACLU is dated 5-27-42 at WFO (100-3267-30). The last Los Angeles Report is dated 1-29-41.

EASON MONROE, Executive Director of the Southern California Chapter, ACLU, is a Former Reserve Index-B subject, having been identified with numerous Communist Party front groups.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WIREN, an identified former communist, is the counsel for the ACLU in Los Angeles, who has defended various security subjects, Communist Party dominated organizations and hoodlums in recent years. He is a Security Index subject of the Los Angeles Office.

61-190-10-36

APPENDIXCITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 43-44, describes this committee as follows:

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms * * * specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by FRANK WILKINSON, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles, September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the Party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the Committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District, were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman DOROTHY HEALEY in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. HEALEY declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

ENCLOSURE 61-190-1036

APPENDIX

APPENDIXCOMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES

A source advised on April 29, 1963, that the premises of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles have been utilized for meetings by Communist Party members and sympathizers over a period of years. Speakers and lecturers at the church frequently espouse Communist causes or follow the Communist Party line. Communist front group literature is distributed at the church. The church is used by some Communist Party members for "mass concentration" work.

This same infiltration extends to adjuncts of the church such as the Unitarian Public Forum and the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN has been minister of the church since 1948.

Reverend STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN is described in the Fourth Report, Un-American Activities Committee in California, 1948, page 115, as a very active "Communist fronter" and connected with numerous "Communist front organizations and activities."

Membership in the First Unitarian Church does not of itself connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

APPENDIX

61-190-1036
ENCLOSURE
3

APPENDIXFAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

"A source advised on 6/20/63 that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed in New York City in Spring, 1960, under the sponsorship of certain well-known pro-Communists and 'liberals' for the announced purpose of defending the 'truth' about Cuba from distortion by Cuba's enemies. A Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the FPCC was formed in Los Angeles, California, in December, 1960, under the stimulus of the Los Angeles Local of the Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP). The LAL-SWP was able to dominate and control the activities of the Los Angeles chapter without difficulty until by 1962 the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) had succeeded in gaining a foothold in its executive committee. At the present time both the LAL-SWP and the SCDCP share control of the Los Angeles chapter with the latter being the more dominant of the two.

A second source advised on 6/19/63 that since early 1962 the LAL-SWP has shown diminishing interest in the Los Angeles chapter of the FPCC, recognizing that it has lost what popular appeal it formerly had, but has nevertheless managed to retain control of certain key positions in it, not wanting to have created an organization only to turn it over to the 'Stalinists' and in view of the possibility a new invasion of Cuba could revive its value to the LAL-SWP.

Both the CP and the SWP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450."

APPENDIX

61-190-1036
4

APPENDIX

YOUTH ACTION UNION,
formerly known as Los Angeles
Youth For Peace and Socialism

A source advised on July 15, 1963, that during the period January through March, 1962, a series of formation meetings to establish a "socialist youth organization" was held in the Los Angeles area. [redacted]

[redacted] the group and [redacted] and [redacted] were named to a provisional committee to help organize the new group. On April 3, 1962, the group officially selected the name of Los Angeles Youth For Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) and elected officers.

b6
b7C

Source further advised that [redacted] [redacted] as of 1963, were all members of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

A second source advised on May 8, 1963, that the LAYPS was organized with the full knowledge and assistance of DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, and that several CP members had been approved by HEALEY to teach Marxist theory to the members of the LAYPS. This source further advised that the LAYPS would be a Marxist study and action group and that the teachings of KARL MARX would be followed. Source also advised that although the alleged purpose of the group was to promote "socialism" in the United States, that the group considered themselves to be "CP oriented" and were anxious to study the brand of Marxism associated with the CP, USA.

The first source above further advised on July 15, 1963, that in June, 1963, the LAYPS changed the name of the organization to Youth Action Union for two reasons; the first being that it was felt the LAYPS had gained a bad reputation because of its association with CP groups, and the second because it was felt the word "Socialism" in the title was driving away possible recruits.

APPENDIX

61-190-1036
ENCLOSURE

REC- 29 61-190-037

September 30, 1963

SEP 30 10 05 AM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

EX-102
[Redacted]
201 Nevada Avenue
Idaho Falls, Idaho

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]

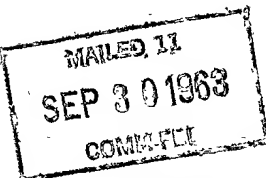
Your letter of September 23rd has been received.

With regard to your inquiry, the FBI, being an investigative agency of the Federal Government, neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, information contained in the files of this Bureau must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I trust you will fully understand my position.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Headquarters of the American Civil Liberties Union are in New York City. The Los Angeles Chapter has circulated a petition calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Seattle Chapter has recommended an investigation of the FBI.

RMW:ngf
(3)

LeB
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

59 OCT 8 1963

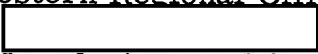
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Fresh Silks
Incorporated

...Nationally Famous
Home Shopping Service

Western Regional Office


201 Nevada Ave., Idaho Falls, Idaho

b6
b7C

Sept 23-63

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I
Washington DC

Dear Mr Hoover:

Please advise if the Civil Liberties Union is Communistic
or Subversive--

Sincerely

/s/



P. S. Have been active in patriotic & better government circles--
Allied Civic Forces of Idaho-- Am a member of gideons International--
Active in Church affairs--

1

ITC
9-26-63

8-RMW

EX-102

ack
9-30-63
RMW:ngf
Rme

REC-29 61-190-1037

REC-29

OCT 2 1963

WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

201 Nevada Ave., Idaho Falls, Idaho

Sept 23-67

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please advise if the Civil
Liberties Union is Communist or
Subversive.

1 TC
9-26-63 JH

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

P.S. Have been active in patriotic &
better government circles - Allied Civic
Forces of Idaho - Am a Member of Lions
International - active in Church affairs

ack
9-30-63
RMH:ack

Quality Sportswear, Dresses -- Men's and Children's Wear

PMW
CORRESPONDENCE

W3

1340 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles 17, California
September 23, 1963

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

[Redacted]
Wilshire Chapter
ACLU

323 West Fifth Street, Room 202
Los Angeles, California

Dear [Redacted]

I have received your recent letter addressed to Mr. Henry Onsgard of this office requesting a speaker before the Wilshire Chapter of the ACLU on the "Role of the FBI in a Democratic Society."

This office will be unable to furnish a speaker as requested by you.

Sincerely,

W. G. SIMON
Special Agent in Charge

- 1 - Addressee
 - 1 - Bureau (Attention: Crime Records) (Encs. - 5)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (80-1)
- HAO:CM
(3)

REC-19

NOT RECO

NOTE TO BUREAU: Information in Los Angeles files shows [Redacted] at the University of Southern California (USC) and [Redacted] youth group at the First Unitarian Church, who has been in attendance at meetings of the Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism in 1962. He has a criminal record, FBI No. [Redacted] dating back to 1950. In July 1963 he participated in an anti-HCUA demonstration in Los Angeles. He has been affiliated with Fair Play for Cuba Committee in 1962. [Redacted] assisted volunteer workers at Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms in 1962. He

NOTED

was the subject of a Bureau Selective Service Act 1948 case for failing to report for induction, but prosecution was declined by the U. S. Attorney.

b6
b7C

It is not believed desirable to accept a speaking request from [] before the American Civil Liberties Union in Los Angeles.

Enclosed is one copy each of descriptive data on (1) American Civil Liberties Union, (2) Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, (3) Communist Infiltration of First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, (4) Fair Play for Cuba Committee and (5) Youth Action Union (formerly known as Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism).

PT REC 48

61-190-1038

October 3, 1963

b6
b7C

[Redacted Address]

Massillon, Ohio

OCT 3 5 43 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
F.B.I.

Dear [Redacted Name]

Your letter of September 28, 1963, has been received.

With respect to your inquiry concerning the American Civil Liberties Union, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Therefore, I trust you will understand why this Bureau has not made the statement you attribute to a news commentator. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to this group.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
OCT 3 - 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

DTP:mek
(3)

53 OCT 9 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Sept. 28, 1963

Gentlemen:

Last week a news commentator made the statement that the F.B.I. considers the American Civil Liberties Union to be a Communist Front organization. I would like to know whether this is true.

Sincerely yours,

b6
b7C

/s/

[Redacted Signature]

Massillon, O.

/

8-207P

REC 45

61-190-1038

12 OCT 4 1963

EX-116

ack 10/3/63
DTP:met
nmk 10/2/63
nmk

Sept. 28, 1963

Gentlemen:

Last week a news commentator made the statement that the F.B.I. considers the American Civil Liberties Union to be a Communist front organization. I would like to know whether this is true.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Maccellon, J.

b6
b7C

62 1 11 1963

ack 10/3/63
DTP: mek

nml 10/2/63
mek

~~CORRESPONDENCE~~

83

EX-116

REC- 31

61-190-1039

October 3, 1963

[Redacted Address]

New Haven, Connecticut

b6
b7C

OCT 3 4 04 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [Redacted]

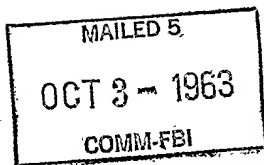
Your telegram of October 1, 1963, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the group you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOTE: Correspondent was subject of a [Redacted] however, the Assistant United States Attorney declined to prosecute for he did not feel that there was sufficient evidence to warrant a criminal prosecution against [Redacted]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DTP:mek
(3)

61 OCT 10 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

John

Don

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 2 1963
WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

BIA002 1139P EDT OCT 1 63 BA260

B NVA703 NL PD NEW HAVEN CONN 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ATTN J EDGAR HOOVER WASHDC

PLEASE FORWARD ME RUSH ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON THE SUBVERSIVE
ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

NEW HAVEN CONN.

b6
b7C

OCT 1 REG-31

61-190-1039

2 OCT 4 1963

EX-116

REC-1

8 PTP

83

let to [] 10/3/63
DTP: male
mml

EX-114 REC-3

61-190-1040

October 4, 1963

P2

[Redacted Address]

Chatham
Wilmington 3, Delaware

b6
b7C

OCT 4 3 50 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [Redacted Name]

I have received your letter of September 27th, with enclosure, and want you to know how much I appreciate the sentiment you expressed regarding our work.

The FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In accordance with this policy, I have expressed neither approval nor disapproval of the activities of the American Civil Liberties Union. I am enclosing a copy of "Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?" and of "The Communist Party Line." As you will see, my comments did not pertain to any specific organization.

I am also sending you additional literature I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 21
OCT 4 - 1963
COMM-FBI

OCT 2 10 34 AM '63

- Tolson
 - Belmont
 - Mohr
 - Casper
 - Callahan
 - Conrad
 - DeLoach
 - Evans
 - Gale
 - Rosen
 - Sullivan
 - Tavel
 - Trotter
 - Tele. Room
 - Holmes
 - Gandy
- Enclosures (5)
Baltimore - Enclosures (2)
JH (4)
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

See Note and Enclosures next page.

FBI WASH DC
REC'D NETWORK

OCT 4 11 52 AM '63

REC'D

6114

621

[REDACTED]

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles and nothing was located in Bufiles identifiable with [REDACTED] whose letter to the editor is critical of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). [REDACTED] letter to the editor defends the ACLU. An individual with this name was [REDACTED] Chief Judge Paul Leahy, United States District Court, Wilmington, Delaware, in 1951. One [REDACTED] Attorney, Wilmington, was contacted in August, 1958, according to the notes of [REDACTED] who was a member of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. She wanted [REDACTED] to sign a petition but he told her that although he knew of the case he would do nothing without reading the record.

Enclosures (5)

The Communist Party Line
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
"An American's Challenge" 10/9/62
Internal Security Statement, 4/17/62
Why Reds Make Friends with Businessmen

Letters to the Editor

The Bible, Communism, & ACLU

TO THE EDITOR: "Know the truth and the truth will set you free." Mr. W. Harry Johns Jr. of Dover would do well to heed this advice when he deplored the fact that the American Civil Liberties Union is a "little known" patriotic group who are the stout defenders of civil liberties.

On the contrary the A.C.L.U. (who is representing Mr. Johns in the Delaware prayer and Bible reading case) is well known. Listed below are the findings of congressional and state legislative investigating committees pertaining to the A.C.L.U.

1. "The A.C.L.U. is closely affiliated with the Communist movement in the United States and fully 90 per cent of its efforts are on behalf of Communists who have come into conflict with the law. It claims to stand for free speech, free press, and free assembly, but it is quite apparent that the main function of the A.C.L.U. is to attempt to protect the Communists in their advocacy of force and violence to overthrow the government." This report is from the Fish Committee, a congressional committee to investigate communism.

2. The California Committee on Un-American Activities had this to say about the organization: "The A.C.L.U. may be definitely classed as a Communist front or transmission belt organization."

3. In 1920 the Lusk committee quoted Roger Baldwin's statement that this group (A.C.L.U.) called for "freedom to advocate the overthrow of government by force and violence and even the advocacy of murder." Roger Baldwin is one of the founders of the A.C.L.U.

Space does not permit the printing of all the activities of the A.C.L.U. and the findings of various investigating committees, but it is obvious that there is little change in the affinities and proclivities of this group since 1920 for even today they are the leaders in calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Perhaps Mr. Johns is overjoyed at being represented by the A.C.L.U. in his struggle for civil rights to have prayer and Bible reading banned in Delaware public schools, but then again, Adam and Eve had the counsel of the serpent in the Garden of Eden. And what joyous progress man has made since by not listening to the Word of God!

Philip E. Gordon

New Castle, Sept. 19

Not the Truth

EDITOR'S NOTE: So serious are Mr. Gordon's charges that we invited the ACLU to reply.

TO THE EDITOR: Mr. Gordon's list of findings of congressional and state legislative investigating committees pertaining to the American Civil Liberties Union is the complete opposite of the "truth" which he claims he is furnishing.

Aside from the fact that the committees he has cited were headed by such questionable persons as Hamilton Fish, his citations are nothing more than an attempt to dredge up ancient history, going back to the 1930s and the 1920s.

Although Mr. Gordon in the next to the last paragraph of his letter seems to indicate that there have been no different findings since the times referred to, the record is to the contrary.

As early as 1939, the House Committee on Un-American Activities stated there was no evidence that the A.C.L.U. was a Communist organization. The staff director for that committee both in 1960 and in 1961, as well as the vice chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, stated that the A.C.L.U. had not been cited as subversive either by their respective committees, by the U.S. attorney general or by any federal agency.

Mr. Gordon's most recent reference is to a questionable finding of the California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1943. Its conclusions, at least in recent times, have been rejected by the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities which, in its 1959 report, stated: "We do not believe that the American Civil Liberties Union nationally is in any sense subversive." A 1961 report of the same committee is to the same effect.

The A.C.L.U. has received widespread recognition and praise from many responsible leaders of this country; to name only a few, Presidents Kennedy, Eisenhower, and Truman, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Gen. Lucius D. Clay and Douglas MacArthur and Joseph O'Meara, dean of the Notre Dame Law School.

J. Edgar Hoover, in the February, 1962, issue of the American Bar Association Journal entitled "Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?" stated:

"Our fight against communism must be a sane, rational understanding of the facts, emotional outbursts, extravagant name-calling, gross exaggerations hinder our efforts.

"We must remember that many non-Communists may legitimately, on their own, oppose the same laws or take positions on issues of the day which are also held by the

Communists. Their opinions—though temporarily coinciding with the party line—do not make them Communists. Not at all. We must be very careful with our facts and not brand as a Communist any individual whose opinion may be different from our own. Freedom of dissent is a great heritage of America which we must treasure."

And in the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee for the 87th Congress, Mr. Hoover, in a report on "The Communist Party Line" also stated:

"Because communism thrives on turmoil, the party is continuously attempting to exploit all grievances—real or imagined—for its own tactical purposes."

"It is, therefore, almost inevitable that on many issues the party line will coincide with the position of many non-Communists. The danger of indiscriminately alleging that someone is a Communist merely because his views on a particular issue happen to parallel the official party position is obvious. The confusion which is thereby created helps the Communists by diffusing the forces of their opponents."

Mr. Gordon's letter falls in this category.

Irving Morris

President, Greater Philadelphia Branch, Delaware Chapter, American Civil Liberties Union

Wilmington, Sept. 25

Wilmington, Delaware
Evening Journal

September 27, 1963, Page 20

ENCLOSURE

61-100-1040

[Redacted]

CHATHAM
WILMINGTON 3, DELAWARE

September 27,

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing the editorial page from our local evening paper (News Journal, September 27, 1963) in which I direct your attention to the two letters, one from Mr. [Redacted] and one from Mr. [Redacted].

In your honest opinion which is correct? It seems Mr. [Redacted] is using your name to say that the ACLU is actually a patriotic organization which I seriously doubt.

An answer to the paper direct from you might help to clear up any misunderstanding.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

[Redacted]

EX-117

REC-3 61-190-1040
OCT 2 1963

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

#4

F B I

Date: 9/27/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN.: Assistant Director
C. D. DE LOACH
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-1-17862)
RE: [redacted]
[redacted] American Civil Liberties Union
SPEECH MATTER

[redacted] the Wilshire Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), extended an invitation by letter to ASAC HENRY A. ONSGARD, JR. to speak on the "Role of the FBI in a Democratic Society" sometime in January, 1964, preferably between January 14 and February 1. By letter dated 9/23/63, a copy of which was forwarded to the Bureau, [redacted] was advised that this office would be unable to furnish a speaker. In the addendum considerable information concerning [redacted] is set forth.

On this date I received a telephone call from an individual who did not identify himself, who inquired as to the policy of the FBI in providing speakers for various organizations. I inquired as to the identity of the caller and he identified himself as [redacted]. I asked him what he had in mind, and he stated he wanted to know the FBI's policy with respect to making speeches before various groups. He stated that the FBI is supported by taxpayers and that some of my salary comes from his taxes, and he demanded a statement of policy. I told him that I would not furnish him with any such statement.

He then inquired as to whether the FBI had a discriminatory policy in providing speakers, and I told him

3 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles
1 - (100-64660) [redacted]

WGS:CEA
(5)

REC-104

25 SEP 30 1963

NOTED

Approved: 11 1963

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

C. C. W. C.

LA 80-1-17862

that we were not discriminatory. I explained to him that we received a large number of requests, that we have numerous responsibilities and that there is heavy pressure of official business, and that it is not possible for us to accept all requests. He requested that I specify the reason for our being unable to supply a speaker for the ACLU and I declined. He stated that while he had specified a request for January of 1964, that he would like to make a request for a speaker for any time following that date. He commented that the subject of wire tapping would be a timely one. I pointed out to him that the FBI is a fact-finding organization and that we would not comment on matters being considered for possible legislation. I further informed him that it would not be possible to make any commitment at this time due to the heavy pressure of business and other commitments.

[redacted] was persistent in trying to secure a reason for this position, and I again declined to give any reason. He then stated, "I'll pursue this through other channels and I hope I have your permission to quote you." I told [redacted] that whatever he did was a matter for his own decision, and that I gave him no permission in any regard.

b6
b7c

In my letter of 9/23/63 to [redacted] with copy to the Bureau, there is set forth data concerning his connection with the First Unitarian Church, Fair Play for Cuba, and other groups, and the Bureau was furnished with descriptive data on each of these. In addition our files reflect the following:

Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau dated 5/17/63 captioned [redacted] UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, INFORMATION CONCERNING," refers to a call by [redacted] regarding obtaining an FBI speaker for his chapter of the ACLU, at which time [redacted] said it had come to his attention that a film concerning [redacted] (identified with CP front groups) had been cancelled at the First Unitarian Church because of "FBI efforts." The allegation was refuted. [redacted] at the University of Southern California and is in the [redacted] Department.

Our files also reflect that prior to his marriage in [redacted] was living out of wedlock with a girl who later

LA 80-1-17862

became his wife and from whom he was separated [redacted] Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 9/30/60 on [redacted] AEA-A, Los Angeles file 116-61503, sets forth that on 9/14/60 [redacted] contacted his child's school in Los Angeles and when told that the program began with the Lord's Prayer, the Pledge of Allegiance and the "Star Spangled Banner," he replied, "That's regrettable. Why brainwash the children towards all this patriotism stuff? The kids don't know what they're fighting for. War is regrettable and we shouldn't engage in it."

[redacted] is a member of the First Unitarian Church and has been observed at meetings of the Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism, one of which featured ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Chairman of the CP, USA.

b6
b7C

His arrest record reveals [redacted]

[redacted] participated in an anti-HCUA demonstration in Los Angeles.

It is felt the Bureau has nothing to gain by accepting a speech engagement from [redacted] before such a group, it being noted that the attorney for the ACLU in Los Angeles is ABRAHAM LINCOLN WIRIN, a Security Index subject of this office.

I certainly agree.
[Signature]

REC 3

October 9, 1963

61-198-1042

b6
b7c

5-1 to N.Y., 10-29-63,
Reg. Vol. III #1, SEPT.
1963, issue "Civil Liberties
in New York."
AmB.

Vol. XI, #6, Nov. 1963 and
11-27-63. AmB.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 3, 1963, has been received.

With respect to your inquiry concerning the American Civil Liberties Union, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance but trust you will understand why I am not in a position to render an opinion along the lines you have suggested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 11
OCT 9 - 1963

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DTP:mek
(3)

REC'D 10-10-63

53 OCT 16 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 9 4 31 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

[Redacted]
ATTORNEY AT LAW
[Redacted]
CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO
TELEPHONE [Redacted]

b6
b7C

October 3, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would appreciate your advising me as to the stand
your organization has taken relative to the American
Civil Liberties Union.

I am specifically interested in whether or not
you consider it to be a subversive organization or possibly
infiltrated by a communist element.

My purpose for requesting this information is to en-
able me to make a decision on a matter involving that
organization.

If you have any literature published by your depart-
ment on this subject, I would appreciate your forwarding
the same to me.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted Signature]

JJB:cr

REC 8

61-110-1042

EX-101

10 OCT 10 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

I
ack 10/9/63
DTP: msk
gml

89

COMMUNIST POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

KRAUSE v. FIXA, ET AL

Plaintiff, Marshall Krause, Staff Counsel,
American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California,
on July 30, 1963 brought suit for declaratory relief
and to enjoin the enforcement of 39 USC 4009. He
alleges possession of and the desire to send unsealed
through the mail a copy of the magazine "Peking
Review" and a copy of "The New York Times Western
Edition" containing the complete text of a letter
sent on June 14, 1963 by Central Committee of the
Chinese Communist Party to the Central Committee of
Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He contends that
the defendants, postal officials, have determined
that the items mentioned are "Communist political
propaganda" subject to the detention provisions of
39 USC 4008 and, accordingly, he has refrained from
depositing them in the mail. He contests the con-
stitutionality of the statute under the First and
Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

REC-19

61-190-1043
NOT RECORDED

11 OCT 18 1963

EX-102

Information included in Internal Security Division Bi-Monthly
Status Report as of August 31, 1963.

59 OCT 25 1963

TRUE COPY

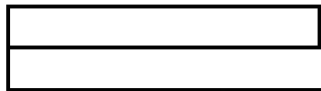
October 13th 1963

00009

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In view of the impending pressures by the ACLU to have "God" removed from all phases of our material life, (chaplans-prayers "In God we trust" etc.) I was interested in knowing whether this particular group is on the subversive list.

We're deeply concerned about this and aside from praying and writing to our Government officials-there seems little we can do to reverse this trend. Thank you for any information you might have that you would be permitted to give the American public.



b6
b7C

Valleyview
Chester (19014) Penna.

Envelope postmarked October 20, 1963.

*ack 10-23-63
CFF:ple*

EX-112

REC-9

61-190-1044

OCT 28 1963

d

8000

*17C 10-22-63
me*

Handwritten signature/initials

October 13th 1968

Dear Mr. Warner:

In view of the impending pressures by the ACLU to have "God" removed from all phases of our national life, (Chaplain - prayer - In God we trust etc.) I was interested in knowing whether this particular group is on the subversive list.

We're deeply concerned about this and aside from praying and writing to our Government officials - there seems little we can do to reverse this

CORRESPONDENCE

ITL 10-22-68
mc



ack
10-28-68
CJT/

November 5, 1963

RECEIVED
FBI - JUSTICE
NOV 5 1963

REC-5

61-190-1045

Sarasota, Florida 33581

Dear

Mr. Hoover received your letter of October 30th,

with enclosures, and asked me to thank you for bringing this data to the FBI's attention. He wants you to know that this Bureau is unable to give you any assistance either directly or indirectly and he trusts you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 11
NOV 5 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles indicate we have had prior cordial correspondence with this correspondent in connection with his American Legion activities. We should not become involved in this controversy with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the Florida Civil Liberties Union. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with [redacted] who wrote the letter to the editor defending the ACLU. Bufiles indicate that Tobias Simon is a Florida attorney who has been active in defending numerous individuals involved in racial demonstrations. He is the chairman of the Legal Board of the ACLU.

JH:ple

(3)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

NOV 5 12 57 PM '63

FBI

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[REDACTED]
REALTOR
5601 S. TAMMAMITRA
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

OFFICE
WABASH 7-6107

RESIDENCE
RINGLING 6-7995

Hon. John Edgar Hoover, Director
FBI
Washington 25, D. C.

b6
b7c

30 October 1963.

Re: ACLU & FCLU

Dear Mr. Hoover:

O American Civil Liberties Union

I am inclosing these two clippings which I hope you will be able to digest and suggest some additional lines of attack from perhaps sources known to you, but which you can not put out because of your position and the position of your fine organization. [REDACTED] the article endorsed by the local American Legion Post. Conrad Horn is certainly atleast a dupe and one for your black book. We are continuing our attack against this organization. One of our group is writing through the Editor, asking the ACLU to defend her rights to "THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF" of her religious rights guaranteed by the constitution but violated by recent court decisions. Others are, through the editor, going to ask, if the ACLU is what it claims, why are they advocating the withdrawal of Chaplins from the armed forces. Also, two years ago, when they tried to get a cell started here, my group attended their meeting and gave Tobias Simon, FCLU head and Miami lawyer, such a hard time that he was thwarted in his efforts. It may be of interest to you to know that Mr. Simon, when ask what he thought of the FBI and HCUA, he violently condemned both and ask for their destruction as the greatest menaces to American Freedoms. Mr. Horn contridicts this about the FBI.

Any assistance you can give us direct or through a third party will be appreciated.

Most sincerely,

REALTOR
5601 S. TAMMAMITRA
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATT

14 NOV 7 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

H5

Legionnaires Rap Civil Liberties Organization

Dear Editor:

The weekend of October 4th, 5th and 6th, our fair city of Sarasota was host to a "workshop" put on by the Florida Civil Liberties Union. The Florida Civil Liberties Union is the Florida cell of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). Let us take a hard look at these organizations which profess to espouse civil liberties.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its Report 2290 states, "It is quite apparent that the main function of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is to protect the

Communists in their advocacy of force and violence to overthrow the United States Government." It is little wonder that the ACLU advocates the abolition of the FBI and the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The California Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities 1948 Report, page 107: "The ACLU may be definitely classified as a Communist front or transmission belt organization. At least 90 per cent of its efforts are on behalf of Communists who come in conflict with the law".

Roger Baldwin, founder and guiding light of the ACLU has a record of over 100 Communist front affiliations and citations documented in detail in the Congressional Record 5-26-52. Mr. Baldwin stated in an article written for "Soviet Russia today", "When the power of the working class is once achieved as it has been only in the Soviet Union, I am for maintaining it by any means whatsoever. The class struggle is the central conflict of the world. All others are incidental". Also quoting from Mr. Baldwin, "I seek social ownership of property, the abolition of the propertied class, and sole control of those who produce the wealth; communism is the

Letter to the
editor

goal" (Harvard reunion book 1935.) How long do you "propertied" sponsors feel you would last?

Now let us quote from George Dimitrov, advice to the Lenin School of Political Warfare as quoted in the report of the American Bar Association Committee on Communist tactics, strategy and objectives, Congressional Record 22 August 1958, page 17719: "As Soviet power grows, there will be greater aversion to Communist parties everywhere. So we must practice the techniques of withdrawal. Never appear in the foreground; let our friends do the work. We must always remember that one sympathizer is generally worth more than a dozen militant Communists.

"A university professor, who without being a party member lends himself to the interests of the Soviet Union, is worth more than a hundred men with party cards. A writer of reputation or a retired general are worth more than 500 poor devils who don't know any better than to

get themselves beaten up by the police. Every man has his value, his merit." Will Sarasotans be included in this scheme?

With this background, don't the citizens of Sarasota feel they should take another look before they take this cancer to their breasts? Before they unwittingly espouse the cause of such a well documented organization?

Quoting from Ralph Waldo Emerson: "Don't say things: What you are stands over you the while, and thunders so that I cannot hear what you say in the contrary".

HAROLD E. HARVEY, *Secretary*
by C. D. STINNETT, *Chairman*
APPROVED BY Americanism Committee,
Board of Directors and Sarasota Bay
Post 30, American Legion

Sarasota Herald Tribune
Oct. 26, 1963

Perhaps down here in the wide world, with the possible exception of Cuba, has Administration foreign policy benefited the enemy more than in the Southwestern Pacific. There, all our older and more trusted allies have been kicked, slapped and insulted by U.S. imperialism for the halfpint, self-appointed dictator-for-life, Achmad Sukarno of Indonesia.

Australia, New Zealand, the British, the Dutch and a number of other nations who looked to us for leadership against the world Communist conspiracy have found us not only lacking, but have been forced to knuckle under to Red aims because our leadership petulantly insisted on it.

Sukarno has been entertained regally by Mr. Kennedy; he has milked us for more than \$1 billion; he has told us where to head in and when, and, in return, we meekly kowtow to his every request, getting tough only against our own friends when he tells us to do so in his behalf.

THE INDONESIAN Archipelago consists of approximately 3,000, strategically placed islands and a population of nearly 100 million. Its importance to free world defenses and our containment of Communist long has been recognized by military experts, particularly those of Australia and New Zealand, whose very future may depend on how Indonesia swings politically.

With half of Viet-Nam already gone and the other half in conflict, with Laos in the hands of a "troika" government of Nikita Khrushchev's choosing, and Cambodia and Burma openly flirting with Red China; and Russia, only Thailand and Malaya block the Indonesian Peninsula as a richly prospective stepping stone for a Red linkup with Sukarno. Australia and New Zealand lie to the south of Sukarno's island chain and for several years have been understandably concerned lest the connection between the Red mainland and Indonesia be made.

UNFORTUNATELY, ever since the Dutch were forced to relinquish their hold on Indonesia during the Truman Administration, Sukarno has swung steadily away from Western influences and has drifted ever closer into Communist orbit.

Although Indonesia is, from a natural resources and development standpoint, one of the wealthiest nations in the world, socialistic mismanagement under Sukarno has pushed its economy steadily downward. Today, its lopsided balance-of-trade deficit is plunging. Its currency is almost worthless and it must exist more and more on aid from outside.

To distract attention from his own failures, Sukarno has kept up a steady drumfire of territorial expansion, and, with the aid of this Administration, he has done it rather well.

Now, Sukarno is at sword's point with the Malaysian Federation, threatening war, and wants all of Borneo for his own. Neither President Kennedy nor any of his advisers have done anything serious to oppose such antics; except to attempt to quiet Australian protests.

And, of course, pour in more money. In grateful appreciation, Sukarno spends our largesse on such Russian products as jet planes for his private use and expropriates our oil holdings.



Civil Liberties Leader Replies To Legionnaires' Letter

Sun. Oct. 27, 1963 Sarasota Herald-Tribune

Dear Editor:

A local American Legion group employed the same tactics in its smear of the American Civil Liberties Union (H-T, Oct. 20) that Joe McCarthy employed with such regrettable success in his notorious political career: i.e., "An accusation makes headlines, a refutation does not."

In Sarasota there seem to be many people with "moderate" convictions who are genuinely confused by today's spokesmen for the Radical Right and who are in danger of being swayed by this type of libelous attack—particularly if such an attack goes unanswered in the press. That is why I am directing these remarks to those open-minded people—not to those Legionnaires—who made up their minds on everything quite a long time ago.

The favorite device of a person who has not done his "homework" and therefore is not really familiar with the aims and purposes of the ACLU is to resort to "argumentum ad hominem"—name-calling, in other words.

The Legionnaire's letter registers shock and horror in its statement about the politics of one of the ACLU's founders, which seems as material to me as do the politics of the foun-

ders of our two major parties. I think that the ACLU, like the Democrat and Republican parties, has probably considerably altered, if not entirely abandoned, most of its founders' viewpoints. And it seems unlikely to me that one man could shape the policies or tint the political complexion of any of those bodies.

I may be naive in assuming that we should be more concerned about what the ACLU does than about who belongs to it. There are almost as many eccentrics, paranoids, and other unpleasant people in the ACLU as there are in other organizations I expect. But I have joined the ACLU in spite of that fact because I want to achieve the goals that the organization has set for itself and its members: namely, the protection of our civil liberties and of our right to be wrong, to be different, even to be unpopular. I am just as opposed to control of the ACLU by a radical minority as I am to a coup by such a group of our entire country.

The ACLU, by the way, does not welcome Communist members, although it cannot, of course run a security check on all applicants. For all we know, the ACLU, the American Legion, and even the entire coun-

try, may have already fallen to the Communists while we all slept one night 10 years ago. I can assure you that an ACLU membership card stipulates that "the ACLU needs and welcomes the support of all those—and only those—whose devotion to civil liberties is not qualified by adherence to Communist, Fascist, KKK or other totalitarian doctrine." (Judging by that last requisite, it would almost seem that ACLU membership standards are stricter than the Legion's.)

The ACLU does not follow "party line." It does not advocate abolition of the FBI, and think that most intelligent Americans much prefer the efficient, quiet, fair workings of that group to the bumbling, headline-seeking, indiscriminate skirmishes of the various legislative committees on Un-American Activities throughout the country.

The ACLU does not appear on the attorney-general's list of alleged "Communist-front" organizations. Nor does it spend 90 per cent of its time, as the Legion statement libelously declared, in the defense of Communists in court. In two recent cases in Florida and California, the ACLU upheld the right of Rockwell-type Fascists to fair trial, as a matter of fact. And

Letters to the editor

In Florida, most of the ACLU's time is spent defending those people who are being denied their constitutional rights in their attempts to bring about desegregation in various areas of our society. These are facts. Those of your readers who were able to read the Legion "statement" credited to Messrs. Harvey and Stinnett must have wondered why they limited themselves to branding the ACLU with a "Red" tag and obviously avoided discussing the group's objects and aims. Now I think you can see why—there is nothing there for them to attack.

The ACLU does defend the right of unpopular people—Communists, Fascists, Integrationists, segregationists, Legionnaires—to enjoy the same constitutional benefits that all other Americans enjoy, as long as they are not guilty of criminal activity.

The ACLU does have the backing of two Presidents of the United States. President Kennedy wrote, "During the 43 years of its existence, the ACLU has played a significant role in defending our basic democratic freedoms." Former President Eisenhower wrote, "It is good to be reminded that the members of the ACLU—and the overwhelming majority of my fellow citizens are working together in this field (equality of opportunity) with steadfast vigor and understanding."

The ACLU does oppose people or organizations that try to control, censor, or prohibit free expression in this country or who try to penalize, slander, libel, mock, or frighten those who espouse that essential plank in our civilization's platform.

The ACLU does offer sane

and open-minded Americans an opportunity to join an organization that stands beside the people in this country who have ideas and want to be heard. We feel that everyone with an idea, right or wrong, deserves to be heard and, just as important, to be answered. Even the members of the American Legion.

It's as simple as that. Frankly, I often find it bewildering to discover that anyone in this city could possibly attack that belief without blushing with shame, and I hope that more of you will stand up and be counted on this vital issue so that people who are trying to make up their minds will realize that it is not unpopular in Sarasota to believe and speak out for complete, not qualified, freedom.

CONRAD HORN, Temp. Chmn.
Sarasota chapter of the
Florida Civil Liberties Union

Raps Lease Of Park Land For Cattle

Dear Editor:

The State Park Board has tentatively agreed to lease 13,000 acres of Myakka River State Park to private cattle interests. This is only the latest in a long series of attacks on the integrity of this park by private interests. It means that almost half of the largest state park in Florida will be taken away from the people as a whole and given over to one or a few individuals.

It also means that the wilderness section of the park, which has been so carefully protected

and where the new and extremely large waterbird rookery has recently been discovered, will be destroyed. Since this is one of the last refuges for these birds, which belong to all of the people of Florida, we must ask what real reasons can be given for such destruction.

At a time when public land for recreation is becoming scarcer and the demands upon that already set aside are becoming heavier, there appears to be no economic or moral justification for such action by the Park Board.

It also brings into question the upcoming 50-million-dollar bond issue for acquiring new wilderness and recreational lands for Florida. If the state is not prepared to guard its present public lands, what can we expect of new lands acquired? Will these lands be paid for by the taxpayers only to be leased to private individuals?

MARIA SORENSON
Conservation Committee
Manatee County Audubon Society

Letter 190-1045

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE November 4, 1963

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rosack

SUBJECT: NATION OF ISLAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - NOI

By airtel dated 10/31/63 the Chicago Office furnished information regarding a meeting which took place on 10/29/63 between [redacted] Nation of Islam (NOI) groups in Flint, and Grand Rapids, Michigan, and individuals connected with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The purpose of this meeting was to discuss whether the rights of the NOI had been violated by the police of Flint, Michigan, after NOI leader, Elijah Muhammad, had closed a meeting after the police refused to surrender their side arms prior to entering the meeting.

The NOI held a public meeting at Flint, Michigan, on 10/27/63 with Elijah Muhammad as the featured speaker. Flint police appeared at the meeting for the purpose of maintaining order and refused to disarm themselves and be searched by NOI members prior to entering the auditorium. This action by the police was based on advice rendered by the city attorney of Flint, Michigan. With this refusal Elijah Muhammad announced that the meeting was terminated. The ACLU and the NAACP contacted the NOI as they felt that the rights of the NOI to practice their religion had been invaded and violated and desired to determine whether there was any legal right or basis to protest. [redacted] furnished the results of this meeting to Elijah Muhammad who had returned to Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] described the other individuals in attendance as "white men, Jews mostly, and two Negroes." The intentions of the ACLU and NAACP were doubted by [redacted] and, Elijah Muhammad stated that the NOI could not work with these groups because they were against the NOI. Elijah Muhammad accused the police of setting up an attack on this meeting and indicated that the refusal by the police to disarm themselves was merely a decoy. He indicated that the police actually desired that the NOI attack the police who would then fire upon the NOI members with a barrage of machine gun fire and then charge the NOI with rioting.

It appears that this meeting between representatives of the ACLU, NAACP and [redacted] will not result in any action being taken on behalf of the NOI. The NOI will, however, attempt to obtain a refund on all or part of the money paid for rental of a

25-330971

TPR:mjh/fjh

NOT RECORDED

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3 NOV 14 1963

72 NOV 21 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 25-330971-6699

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b7c

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: NATION OF ISLAM
25-330971

meeting hall. It has been against NOI policy and the actual teachings of Elijah Muhammad himself to cooperate with any other Negro organization which seeks desegregation. The NOI desires complete separation of the races and preaches hatred of the white men who are referred to as white devils.

ACTION:

For information.

me *Q*

F B I

Date: 10/31/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (25-330971)
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-35635)
 SUBJECT: NATION OF ISLAM;
 IS-NOI

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b7c

Re Chicago airtel 10/29/63.

CG 6119-S*, reliable, on 10/29/63, advised

[redacted]
 of NOI groups in Flint and Grant Rapids, Michigan) was in contact with ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, National Leader of the NOI. The following conversation ensued, the letter [redacted] standing for [redacted] and the letter "M" standing for MUHAMMAD:

[redacted] I just got out of the meeting at Flint which was held by the American Civil Liberty Union (ACLU). This is a number of white men, Jews mostly, and two Negroes, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), President, and [redacted] who is another white person, but who is not really white. The ACLU is concerned with the deprivation of human rights. This was the so-called basic reason for their getting together to discuss what took place in Flint on Sunday. They got together under the pretext that they felt the Muslims' rights to practice religion was invaded and violated. They were together to see whether there was any legal right or basis to protest. How far this protest goes I don't know. I told them exactly what happened - that we did not deny entry to the officers, but only would not allow them to come into the meeting armed, so they showed me where we were wrong.

- ③ - Bureau
 3 - Detroit (100-5549)
 1 - 100- [redacted]
 1 - Chicago

JRS:Jel

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161-190-
NOT RECORDED

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NAACP) 13

Approved: 10/31/63

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per [signature]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 25-330971-118

CG 100-33635

M: Oh, my goodness!

[] You know, this was the effect I got. They indicated that to take the guns would have been a violation of police law. I told them that we have laws and rules that we go by and we don't teach people with guns or anything that is detrimental to the peace and sanctity of those who did come to listen and learn right and peace. They came right back trying to show me where there was no legal infraction of the law. I took it up with them on the basis that the man who rented us the auditorium knew at the time that I did not allow any guns or any knives in and that we would not allow any police officers in there with guns; and that he even offered to use his own police officers. I told them that we told them that we did not need them because we take care of ourselves and since he knew this, why did he make us spend close to \$1,000 to get into a place, knowing that he was going to bring the officers there. I told them that it seemed to be just clever conniving on the part of the police department to disrupt our meeting and to scare off our people who came to get a knowledge and understanding of this program because they surrounded the building. The man told me to prove it. I said what do you mean, prove it? I am telling you. This is the proof and another thing, the NAACP man said he knew that himself. Another devil stated that it was right because police officers were everywhere and he admitted that the FBI and also police officers were in the audience. He told them on this basis that this shows that we did not refuse entry to the police department but shows that those who came in didn't have guns, rather, they came in peacefully and acting as if they were for peace themselves, but that those people with guns, which didn't pertain to peace, were refused entry.

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M: That is right.

[] So, they tried to twist this thing legally and hypothetically so I got kind of emotional, I guess.

He told me that I talked like I was angry. I replied that for you to sit here and act like you don't know what goes on in a Negro community is foolish. I stated that you know what goes on. I told him that every week the FBI is knocking on the door of the new converts and scaring the daylights out of them and you know it. I told them that they continually sit in front of our mosques and when our people come out to the mosques, they are afraid to come in because they see the police car and you know it. I told them you raised them like that and he replied that this has nothing to do with this meeting and we are not here for this and that. So, I just listened to them. I know there is no justice there.

M: No, none for us.

[] That is right and I told them that. He said that if I wanted to get these people that had been visited by the FBI and the police department and frighten them off to bear witness, maybe they could lodge a complaint. I told him that the law is for your convenience but we have to have proof when we have been attacked, but when you want to attack, you don't need any proof. I told them that they were just wasting their time. I should not have done it, but I got worked up just sitting there and seeing these people taking a stand like that.

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b7C

M: Well, one thing, you say that there is nothing there for us. We can't work with them because they are against us.

[] Yes sir, that is right. Excuse the expression, but "this ole nigger doubts them". He calls himself a doctor of psychology but I says you use it, but set up the "we this and we that", but I didn't say anything because I don't want to show a division in front of those devils. I would like to talk with him. This [] of the NAACP is a pretty good thinker and I believe he has had enough Islam that the seed is beginning to spring up.

CG 100-33635

M: Oh, the original man that was there?

☐ ☐ the NAACP.

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M: He seemed to be on our side?

☐ Yes sir, his basis was that we as a people, which he bore witness to, you know how the police harrass us, also how the police are always coming through our community and practising injustice. This is the basis he took. He said he didn't go along with all the things the Muslims teach, but they have had their religious rights violated. He attacked this other "nigger doctor" along the hypothetical stuff. He said you didn't say anything definite and just go on and tell a story. This is what would happen. As I began to tell them about events like this happening not only here, but also around the country at every mosque that we have. The police department gets busy to keep our poor people from waking up, and cleaning up and standing up. He said that if I wanted to lodge a complaint with him, this one attorney there, that he would be glad to listen to it and take whatever action he could. He also said that we should take cameras and take pictures in front of our mosques and try to get witnesses. I told them that everytime it comes to us, we got to have witnesses, but when it comes to the police department, they just do it. I told him that we got records all over the country of nothing but peaceful assemblies, so what right have they got to police our meetings.

M: Why would he want to invade it when there is nothing there against his law.

☐ That is right. I asked what did you come out here for. He said what is the purpose of this assembly, to justify what the police did. I got upset and he did not like that.

M: What did you say then?

☐ Well, he said no, he talked, as you said, that this was an element of surprise, so I came back to show him. He took another psychological step to show me we should not lose

faith in them. You know, we should have confidence in them that they are based on legality, and they can't take a stand unless they have a legal basis. You understand this is the trick to show me we shouldn't lose hope in them because I feel, dear apostle, from your teachings that as long as they make us go by their law, that is, strings. You know, what I mean, if you complain, complain legally.

M: That is right. We don't follow anything like that because we know that they are against us. Anyway, what we teach is open. They can have the place but we are not going to break our law to follow their law.

☐ I sent you some pictures from the paper. They have your picture on the front page of the second section of the "Flint Journal". They used the same psychological approach in trying to put over their ideal and to the mind of our people, but generally it is good.

I was taking to an attorney in Lansing regarding getting some of our money back and he said it sounded like we had a legal basis. This was also brought up today in the meeting. The attorney said that they did not have anything to do with that, but that it seemed to him that the Muslims had legal ground for a suit against the man who rented the place to them. I told him that we did not allow these things in our meeting and he agreed. Also, the devil, himself, agreed that the building across the street was filled with police and he admitted that today.

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M: He admitted that today at the meeting,?

☐ Yes, sir.

M: Across the street?

☐ The empty building was filled with police officers.

M: Was filled with police officers?

[] They were dressed in ragged clothes so that no one could recognize them easily.

M: Yeah, isn't that something. As though we were stick-up people or as though we were sticking up the bank or something.

[] I asked him what basis they had for that as they had no record.

M: No riot ever broke out behind our meeting or in our meeting, not even so much as a fist fight. It is wrong to make it appear to the public that right is wrong and wrong is right. Oh well, maybe one day they will not be here to do that. If it pleases ALLAH, he is well able to wipe them off the planet earth and put someone else in their stead.

[] I told them that they were foolish to ignore the fact that the Negro people are sick and tired of having these things happen and that they were about to explode.

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MUHAMMAD then accused the police of setting up an attack on them and stating this was just the decoy. MUHAMMAD continued that what they wanted to do was to get us to attack them or throw them out and then they would come from the empty building and send all of them on us with a barrage of machine gun fire and then charge us with riot.

MUHAMMAD told [] it was all right to go ahead with the lawyer in Lansing to see if they can get some money back, if it does not cost them anything.

The above is set forth as close as possible to original statements and comments made by [] and MUHAMMAD. It is realized that in some parts, the meaning is not clear. It does appear that the ACLU and the NAACP will not go any further with proposed backing of the Muslims as in the incident in Flint, Michigan.

610.

REC-9

EX. - 112

61-190 1044

October 23, 1963

OCT 23 3 59 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

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[Redacted Address]

Valleyview
Chester, Pennsylvania 19014

Dear [Redacted Name]

Your letter postmarked October 20th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and as such does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I cannot comment as you desire and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have material in our files relating to the organization you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 19
OCT 23 1963
COMM-FBI

in w...
pub.

NOTE: Bufiles indicate one prior letter to correspondent on 9-7-62. Since the American Civil Liberties Union is not listed in either the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" or the Attorney General's List, correspondent is not being referred to either.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

CJJ:ple
(3)

NOV 1 1963

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DK
per/gun
JD

November 18, 1963

EX-116

62-190-1046

[Redacted Address]

North White Plains, New York

b6
b7c

Dear [Redacted Name]

Your letter of November 12th has been received.

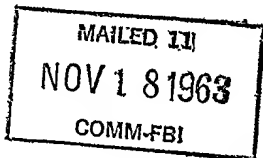
Although I would like to be of service, the FBI, being an investigative agency of the Federal Government, neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

Enclosed is some literature which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOV 18 5 07 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosures (5)
A View of Reality
My Answer to Communism and Crime
Counterattack on Juvenile Delinquency
An Army of Free Men
Deadly Duel
See Bureau note next page

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DFC:ngf
(3)

NOV 26 1963

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Handwritten signature

Handwritten initials

Handwritten initials DFC

Handwritten initials

[REDACTED]

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The FBI has never conducted an investigation of the American Civil Liberties Union. It is noted that the Fifth Report of the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities (1949) set forth the following: "American Civil Liberties Union: Cited as heavily infiltrated with communists and fellow travelers and frequently following the Communist Party line and defending communists, particularly in its Los Angeles unit." (California Committee on Un-American Activities Report, 1948, pages 108-12)

b6
b7c

In connection with this, it is noted that the 34th Annual Report of the American Civil Liberties Union (for the year 1954) reaffirms the anticommunist and antifascist policy of the organizations and maintains its intention to defend civil liberties of all persons regardless of any political party, organization, denomination, race or nationality to which an individual may belong.

[Redacted]
New York
November 12, 1963

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

There has been a great deal of talk lately about the Communist front organization called the American Civil Liberties or Union Administration. This organization has done and is doing a great deal to further the Communist cause. I would appreciate it very much if you could send me all available information concerning this organization. Thank you for your kind assistance.

Yours truly,

[Redacted]
b6
b7C

816
CORRESPONDENCE

8 NOV 14 1963

EX-116

REC-22

61-190-1046

8 NOV 19 1963

[Redacted] - NML smg

C
18

ST-105

REC-16

61-190 1047

December 4, 1963

New York 5, New York

Dear

Your letter of November 29th has been received.

In response to your inquiry concerning the American Civil Liberties Union, the FBI is strictly a fact-gathering agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to be of help to you in this regard.

Enclosed are publications on the general subject of communism, and I am including in the data forwarded a list of the organizations which have been cited as subversive by the Department of Justice, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5

DEC - 4 1963

COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

Deadly Duel

List of Organizations Cited by Department of Justice

Tolson _____ Why Reds make Friends with Businessmen

Belmont _____ Keys to Freedom

Mohr _____ Internal Security Statement 4-17-62

Casper _____

Callahan _____

Conrad _____ NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bureau files.

DeLoach _____ DCL:djg

Evans _____ (3)

Gale _____

Rosen _____

Sullivan _____

Tavel _____

Trotter _____

Tele. Room _____

Holmes _____

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 4 3 53 PM '63
RECEIVED-READING ROOM
FBI

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b7C

[REDACTED]
COUNSELLORS AT LAW

[REDACTED]
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

HANOVER 2-0045

November 29, 1963

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate your advising me if an organization by the name of "American Civil Liberties Union", is in good standing as 100% American - or - is said organization on your subversive list.

Please advise me of the Bureau's opinion in reference to the reading matter and publications released by this organization.

Your cooperation in enlightening me on the above is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED]

JJG:SC

ST-105

REC-16

61-190-1047
25 DEC 5 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

mail
let 6
12-4-63
DE 61-000

10:11 a.m.

November 23, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CONRAD
MR. DE LOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

Judge Milton Kronheim called and stated he thought he should tell me of a conclusion he has reached. He noticed that Oswald lived in the house of some people who belong to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and they took him to a meeting; that when Oswald was on television he called for Abt, the ACLU attorney. Judge Kronheim stated that for many years he has sat in these cases where the attorney for the defendant has been a civil liberties attorney and he has noticed consistently that they do not approach the problem with any pertinency; that they have represented Nazis, communists, peace people, the Madam Nhu pickets; and he thinks their basic gambit, basic philosophy, is one of just fighting all authority.

I told Judge Kronheim that I share that view myself.

The Judge continued that he thought the whole situation becomes logical when you fit it into the ACLU viewpoint.

I told the Judge that I was glad to have his viewpoint; that Oswald was in communication with them for membership which had not been given; that he was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and was the secretary of that at New Orleans with the result that he had a very bad background; and that the first lawyer he wanted was John Abt who appears in all the communist cases we have.

Judge Kronheim stated the point is that Castro, Khrushchev and all the rest, except the ACLU, have disowned Oswald; that the FBI has to make a report and he thinks the report can focus on those people.

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JEH:rm (12)

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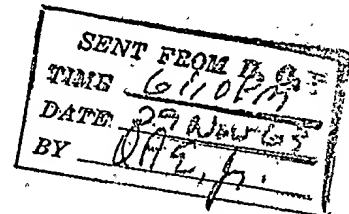
93
105-82555-
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Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Mohr, November 29, 1963
Conrad, DeLoach, Evans, Rosen, Sullivan

I told the Judge that I was glad to have his observations; that it was very helpful for me to have his views on it.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director





[Redacted]

Realtor

[Redacted]

MAR VISTA 66, CALIFORNIA

EXMONT 7-2614

November 27, 1963

b6
b7C

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

We are confused by the various reports and news items on the activities of the American Civil Liberties Union and would appreciate hearing your opinion or the official opinion as to their political leaning.

Yours truly,

[Redacted]

LEP:ld

102

REC- 56

61-190-1048

8 DEC 11 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 12/4/63
mm
SAW: sls

Dem

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB* DATE: December 5, 1963

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS* 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.A. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland

SUBJECT: JOHN DE J. PEMBERTON, JR. *Wash*
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION *Wash*

LAWRENCE SPEISER *Wash*
DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON OFFICE
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION *Wash*

Former Special Agent [redacted] of Spokane, Washington, met the above-captioned Pemberton in Washington State recently. [redacted] suggested he drop in to see me concerning some questions in the field of communism that were in Pemberton's mind.

Pemberton and Speiser came by the office yesterday. They discussed with me former communists like John Gates, Joseph Clark, Ben Gitlow and Granville Hicks.

On listening to them and questioning them somewhat as to precisely what they had in mind, I learned they are interested in getting a former communist as a possible witness in a libel suit involving Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] who apparently have been charged with being communists. On reviewing the files, I see that he is not known to us as a communist but his wife had been in the Party between [redacted] and that she has publicly admitted this.

Pemberton and Speiser, of course, are known to us in the Bureau files as active members and officials of the American Civil Liberties Union.

I told both these men that the FBI could not in any way become involved in their interests. They said they understood this but thought they would drop by to discuss former communists generally in view of former Special Agent [redacted] suggestion.

Speiser told me that at the present time he is interested in looking into the civil rights aspect of the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald. I wasn't about to make any comment on this person and I didn't even have time to listen to what he apparently was going to tell me because I was extremely rushed yesterday.

WCS:djw
(8)

64 DEC 17 1963

DEC 12 1963

XEROX

EX-105

PERS. REC. UNIT

INT. SEC.

10 DEC 11 1963

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: JOHN DE J. PEMBERTON, JR.
LAWRENCE SPEISER

Speiser indicated an interest in having luncheon, at which time he could discuss the matter and, when things quiet down a little around here I think I might do this most circumspectly and learn just what he has in mind concerning the killing of Oswald.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

Wes.
[Signature]
[Signature]

REC- 56

EX-102

December 9, 1963

Mar Vista 66, California

b6
b7C

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FBI

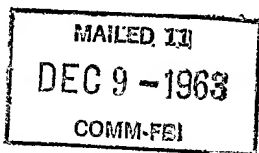
Dear [redacted]

received.

Your letter of November 27, 1963, has been

In response to your inquiry regarding the American Civil Liberties Union, I would like to advise you that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency and, as such, does not furnish evaluations nor draw conclusions relative to the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. In addition, information contained in our files is confidential and available for official use only.

Sincerely yours,



J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

SAW:sls
(3)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

December 16, 1963

REC-117

61-190-1150

American Civil Liberties Union
of Washington
2120 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Mr. Hoover read your letter of December 6th concerning Mrs. C. S. Kosmin of Seattle, Washington. He asked me to advise you that the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 11
DEC 16 1963
COMM-FBI

DEC 16 3 26 PM '63
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Daly

NOTE: The American Civil Liberties Union is well-known to the Bureau. Bufiles reveal that one [redacted] Seattle, Washington, [redacted] the Young Progressives in Union Bay Village, Seattle. It was also pointed out that a Marxist discussion was held [redacted] on 6/29/48 and his attitude was described as "sympathetic." Bufiles reveal no information concerning Mrs. C. S. Kosmin.

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JCF:vfv
DEC 26 1963

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adm
B.S.
JCF

American Civil Liberties Union

OF WASHINGTON

2120 SMITH TOWER

SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

MAIN 4-2180

December 6, 1963

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HILDE BIRNBAUM, *Secretary*
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PROF. DONALD A. WELLS, *Pullman*
MRS. KATHERINE WENSBURG, *Seattle*
JAMES L. WHITE, *Seattle*
DAVID E. WILLIAMS, *Richland*
ROBERT WINSOR, *Mercer Island*

CHAPTERS

BREMERTON
BENTON-FRANKLIN COUNTIES
PULLMAN
SPOKANE
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
YAKIMA

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: ACLU #91-63

Dear Sirs:

Mrs. C. S. Kosmin of 4123 Baker Street N. W.,
Seattle, Washington, phone SU2-3769, whose maiden
name was Anna C. Geleva, and who was born August 7,
1897 in Russia, has contacted this office.

She has not been politically active. She
finds it difficult to secure and to maintain
employment and is concerned that she is on some
type of "subversive blacklist". We have advised
her such a listing is not probable.

Would you advise if your office maintains a
public record of this nature and if her name
appears thereon.

Sincerely,

HL:jl

cc:

Mrs. C. S. Kosmin
4123 Baker St. N. W.,
Seattle, Washington

REC-117

61-190-1050

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF WASHINGTON
2120 Smith Tower
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

25 DEC 18 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

F16

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS *Sacramento State College*

6000 J STREET ... SACRAMENTO 19, CALIFORNIA ... TELEPHONE: GL adstone 2-3252

[Redacted]
The State Hornet
Sacramento State
Sacramento, Calif.

Dec. 4, 1963

Dear Sir:

At the present time a student chapter of the American
Civil Liberties Union is attempting to gain recognition
as a campus group at Sacramento State College.

They are being fought at each and every turn by other
students who call them communist dupes, etc.

b6
b7C

I would like the answer to three questions.

1) What is the present status, so far as the FBI
is concerned, of the parent group of the ACLU and the
Northern California ACLU which has recently broken with
the national.

2) Do you envision any change in this status within
the governmental agencies.

3) If there will be a change could you delineate why?
Will you please answer soon as much of the desention
on the campus will be absolved by these answers. Also could
you send any governmental literature on the ACLU?

Thanking you in advance,

[Redacted]
State Hornet

SACRAMENTO
STATE COLLEGE
6000 JAY STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIF. 95819

REC-39

NR
61-190-1051

DEC 20 1963

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

REC 14

61-190-1052

December 31, 1963

DEC 31 4 11 PM '63
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[Redacted]

INFORMANT

b6
b7C

Encino, California 91316

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

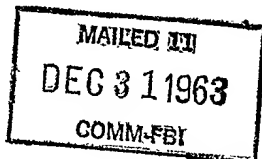
I have received your letter of December 21st.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, individual or publication. In view of the foregoing, I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment in the manner you requested concerning the American Civil Liberties Union.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

RR:rls
(3)

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QJM

RR

[Redacted]
Encino Calif 91316
21 December 1963

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth St & Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington 25 DC

b6
b7C

Gentlemen,

I have frequently heard allegations that the American Civil Liberties Union was a Communist organization. Is this true? Do you have any sort of release which might clarify this situation?

Sincerely,

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
Encino, California 91316

REC 14

11-190-1052

4 JAN 2 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

mail
ack, 12-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 20, 1963

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: LAWRENCE SPEISER
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Today I had luncheon with the above-captioned person. A couple of weeks ago I sent through a memorandum pointing out that he dropped by, but that I did not have any time to discuss matters with him and we agreed to meet at luncheon.

Actually, he did not have anything of real interest to the Bureau to discuss. What he did wish to refer to in the main related to the way the Dallas Police handled the Oswald-Ruby affair. Likewise, he expressed great concern about the press and television activities. He had high praise for the way the FBI handled itself in the Oswald-Ruby case. I listened to his views but told him very frankly that I could not discuss any facet of the matter. He said he understood this and wished that the Dallas Police had taken that same position with press people and others with whom they talked.

Mr. Speiser went on to say that the people in this country can be everlastingly grateful to J. Edgar Hoover for not abusing the power which he possesses. Further, said Speiser, because of the immense popularity of Mr. Hoover, had he wanted to he could gather around himself even far more power than he has and create a national police. This, said Speiser, Mr. Hoover has consistently refused to do and it will be to his everlasting credit.

Mr. Speiser talked briefly about the American Civil Liberties Union's concern over civil rights problems. I explained to him the Bureau's position in this matter and we maintained a pleasant conversation in this field.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

WCS:lm1 (6)

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J.A. Sizoo

53 JAN 6 1964

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REC-39

61-190-1051

December 18, 1963

[redacted]
[redacted]
The State Hornet
Sacramento State College
6000 Jay Street
Sacramento, California 95819

b6
b7C

[Handwritten signature]

DEC 18 1 50 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated December 4th has been received.

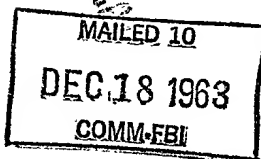
In response to your inquiry regarding the American Civil Liberties Union, the FBI is strictly a fact-gathering agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. The FBI has no material we can send you regarding the group you named, and I hope you will not infer from my inability to be of aid either that we do or do not have related data in our files.

Enclosed are publications I hope you find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures (5)

Faith in Freedom

Deadly Duel

Time of Testing

Communism and the College Student

One Nation's Response to Communism

San Francisco Enclosure

Attention SAC: Correspondent and "The State Hornet" are not identifiable in Bureau files.

DCL:djg (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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[Handwritten signatures and initials: Keyne, see, etc.]

January 17, 1964

4
571
REC-18

61-196-1053

[Redacted]
X Houck, Bohorad, Lipkin and Russell
Schuylkill Trust Building
Pottsville, Pennsylvania 17901

b6
b7C

Dear [Redacted]

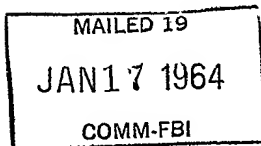
Your letter of January 13th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry concerning the American Civil Liberties Union, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions regarding the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Please do not infer either that we do or do not have information in our files relating to the group about which you asked.

Enclosed is some material which I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures(3)
Keys to Freedom
An American's Challenge
Faith in Freedom

NOTE: Bufiles contain no references identifiable with correspondent.

EFT:plr
(3)

53 JAN 23 1964

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LAW OFFICES
HOUCK, BOHORAD, LIPKIN & RUSSELL
SCHUYLKILL TRUST BUILDING
POTTSVILLE, PA. 17901

HENRY HOUCK
1892-1959

JAMES P. BOHORAD
ALEXANDER E. LIPKIN
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
ABE H. FRUMKIN
WILLIAM C. KOLLAS

AREA CODE 717
622-1811

January 13, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenues
Washington, D. C.

b6
b7c

Dear Mr. Hoover:

If possible, I would appreciate your advising me whether the
American Civil Liberties Union is considered by the FBI to be
a subversive or communist front organization.

Very truly yours,

For Houck, Bohorad, Lipkin & Russell

REC-18

61-190-1053

JAN 20 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 1/17/64
E. J. Allen
NML

REC-114

61-190-1054

January 20, 1964

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

Kalamazoo, Michigan

JAN 21 11 00 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

Your letter of January 14th has been received.

In response to your inquiry regarding the American Civil Liberties Union, I must advise that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions relative to the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. I hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to this group.

I would also like to point out that Karl Prussion assisted this Bureau by furnishing information on subversive activities from November, 1949, to July, 1958, during which time he was compensated. His comments and opinions are strictly his own and do not, of course, represent this Bureau in any manner.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 10
JAN 21 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

SAW:jf (3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JAN 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Jan. 14, 1964

[redacted]
Kalamazoo
Michigan

b6
b7C

Dear Sirs:

A pro and Con battle is taking place in our local
"Kalamazoo Gazette" through the "Letters to the Editor," in
regards to the American Civil Liberties Union.

I would very much appreciate receiving any
report which you might have regarding this questionable organi-
zation so that I might be better informed about this organization. *a*

I believe it is high time that we become better
informed about some of these organizations which are seemingly
taking away as many of our freedoms as possible. This is of
great concern to me since I have heard several talks given by
Former F.B.I. counter spy Karl Prussian

Sincerely,

REC-114

/s/

[redacted]

61-190 1054
1 JAN 22 1964

*See
Jal*

*17C 1-17-64 jlw
ack 2/64
1-26-64
Jaw
mml*

Apr. 14 - 1964

Kalamazoo
Michigan

Dear Sirs:

A pro and con battle is taking place in our local "Kalamazoo Gazette" through the "Letters to the Editor" in regards to the American Civil Liberties Union.

I would very much appreciate receiving any report which you might have regarding this questionable organization so that I might be better informed about this organization.

b6
b7c

I believe it is high time that we become better informed about some of these organizations which are seemingly taking away as many of our freedoms as possible. This is of great concern to me since I have heard several talks given by Former F.B.I. counter spy Karl Prussian.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

ack 2/1/64
1-2-64
J. H. [unclear]

CORRESPONDENCE

17C-117-64 jlw

REC- 33

January 22, 1964

61-190-1055
EX-117
[Redacted]
Lock Haven, Pennsylvania

b6
b7C

Dear Mrs. [Redacted]

Your letter of January 18th has been received.

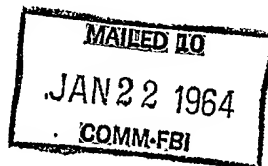
This Bureau is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Enclosed, however, is a copy of the list of organizations which have been cited as subversive by the Department of Justice pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

You may also wish to secure a copy of "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In it are listed groups and periodicals which have been cited by various state and Federal agencies, and a copy of it can be purchased for seventy cents from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosure
List Subversive Organizations

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:lch (3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 22 3 37 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

Jan. 8, 1964

b6
b7C

Dear Sirs,

Recently our local State Teachers College engaged the services of one [redacted] for a speaking engagement on Dec. 12, 1963.

[redacted] title was listed as [redacted]

[redacted] to the Penna Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. His topic was "Equal Administration of Justice for All." My plans to attend the program were cancelled because of an emergency illness in the family. My purpose in writing to you is to request any information you have on this organization. If my memory serves me properly, this is ^{the} group whose legal counsel Lee Harvey Oswald insisted be contacted, at

CORRESPONDENCE

P22

though he was offered the services of
three different Dallas lawyers after his
arrest - all of which he refused to have.

I wanted to write a letter to ^{the} Editor of
an daily newspaper at the time, raising
the question of why this particular speaker
was obtained, but having no facts to
back up my implications, hesitated to do
so.

Could you please tell me if the A.C.L.U.
is on your list of Communist - Front or-
ganizations? Also, I understand that a
complete list of same is available upon
request. Would you please send me this
list at your convenience? It is still not
too late to write my letter to the editor
if my suspicions are confirmed.

Thank you for your consideration.

Mrs. [redacted]

JAN 20 1964

JAN 20 11 02 AM '64

RECEIVED
FBI
COMM. & TOURS

b6
b7C

TRUE COPY

Jan. 8, 1964

Dear Sirs,

Recently our local State Teacher's College engaged the services of one [redacted] for a speaking engagement on Dec. 12, 1963.

[redacted] title was listed as [redacted] to the Penna Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. His topic was "Equal Administration of Justice for All." My plans to attend the program were cancelled because of an emergency illness in the family.

My purpose in writing to you is to request any information you have on this organization. If my memory serves me properly, this is the group whose legal counsel Lee Harvey Oswald insisted be contacted although he was offered the services of three different Dallas lawyers after his arrest--all of which he refused to have. b6 b7C

I wanted to write a letter to the Editor of our daily newspaper at the time, raising the question of why this particular speaker was obtained, but having no facts to back up my implications, hesitated to do so. K

Could you please tell me if the A.C.L.U. is on your list of Communist-Front Organizations? Also, I understand that a complete list of same is available upon request. Would you please send me this list at your convenience? It is still not too late to write my letter to the editor if my suspicions are confirmed.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

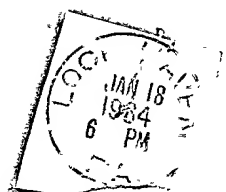
REC- 33

[redacted]

1 JAN 23 1964

EX - 117

8-PTP



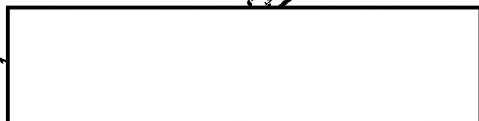
[redacted]

Jack Harris, Pa.

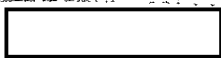
ITC 1/21/64 plr

REC-54
61-170-1056

January 30, 1964



Frederick, Maryland 21701

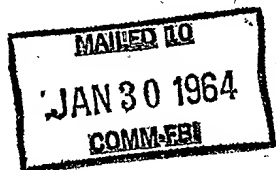
Dear Mrs. 

b6
b7C

JAN 30 1 51 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. Hoover received your letter of January 27th and asked me to explain that the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Therefore, he trusts you will understand why he is not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested. Further, it is his hope that you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the organization you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,



Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The American Civil Liberties Union has not been investigated by the Bureau.

DTP:dli
(3) all

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten notes and signatures:
2
own
B.S.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Frederick, Maryland
27 January 1964

b6
b7C

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I respectfully request your professional opinion of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). I also respectfully request your permission to quote your reply verbatim (definitely not out of context, precisely as you state it), should the occasion arise. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

[Redacted Address]

Frederick, Maryland 21701

nm
ack 1-30-64
DTP: all

REC-54

61-198-1056

31
11 JAN 28 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC.
31 JAN 28 1964

130

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 31, 1964

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Smith

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

 of the Office of Naval Research, Washington, D. C., telephonically contacted the writer on January 31, 1964, to indicate concern regarding the activity of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in Washington, D. C.

Mr. was concerned about the nature of the American Civil Liberties Union as an organization. He stated that the ACLU was contacting school teachers, which he thought was an "ominous approach." In an attempt to determine the nature of this organization, Mr. stated that he had referred to a copy of the Attorney General's list of organizations but could not identify the ACLU on this list. In answer to his inquiry regarding the ACLU, Mr. was advised that it is not a function of this Bureau to make evaluations or characterizations of organizations.

There is no pertinent information in Bureau files identifiable with Mr.

RECOMMENDATION:

For record purposes.

RWS:mer
(3)

REC-16

911-X

61-190 1057

6 FEB 3 1964

42
60 FEB 7 1964

February 4, 1964

FEB 4 4 03 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

112 REC-50

61-190-1058

Richwood, West Virginia

Dear Mrs. [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Your letter of January 30th, with a postage stamp enclosed, has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Further, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested.

I am enclosing a copy of the list of organizations which have been cited as subversive by the Department of Justice pursuant to Executive Order 10450, along with the postage stamp you so thoughtfully forwarded. I am also sending you other literature which I hope will be of interest to you. You may also be interested in securing a copy of "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This booklet lists groups and periodicals which have been cited by various state and Federal agencies, and a copy can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, for seventy cents.

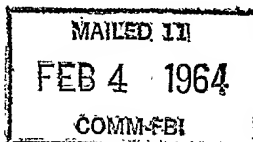
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

See enclosures and note next page.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



Enclosures (6)
DTP:jf (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mrs.

b6
b7C

Enclosures:

Postage stamp

List of Subversive Organizations

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

4-17-62 Internal Security Statement

4-1-61 LEB Introduction

Counterintelligence Activities

NOTE: Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning correspondent.

TRUE COPY

Richwood, W. Va.
Jan. 30, 1964

Address:

Richwood, West Virginia

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover-

Again I am turning to you for accurate information.

Would you please tell me something about "the American Civil Liberties Union"? What is its supposed purpose, who are its officers, and are there any known Communists (or Communist-leaning) members?

Do you have a list of Communist related organizations? (I understand the Communists went underground when they were required to register as such.) Some things I read about "Ammerican this & that" organizations disturb me quite a bit, and I like to know the truth about things.

Thank you for any information you can give me.

Sincerely

REC-50

EX-112

61-190-1058

12 FEB 5 1964

nmh
1-TC-2-4-64
lett & Encls
2-4-64
DTP:air/jf

8-257

address:

Richwood, West Virginia

Richwood, W. Va.

Jan. 30, 1964

Dear Mr. Hauer-

Again I am turning to you for accurate information.

Would you please tell me something about "The American Civil Liberties Union"? What is its supposed purpose, who are its officers, and are there any known Communists (or Communist-leaning) members? b6
b7C

Do you have a list of Communist related organizations? (I understand the Communists went underground when they were required to register as such.) Some things I read about "American this & that" organizations disturb me quite a bit, and I like to know the truth about things. Thank you for any information you can give me.

CORRESPONDENCE

Sincerely,

P4

mmh
1-TC-2-4-64
ekt:elw
2-4-64
DTPL:ga

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-31-64

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
43RD ANNUAL REPORT

Kilpatrick
6-McB
5-Baumgardner

The American Civil Liberties Union has forwarded a copy of its 43rd annual report to the Bureau together with a copy of a news release which had been prepared for publication 1-27-64.

The Report is a recapitulation of the civil liberties actions taken by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and other organizations and individuals during the period of July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963. The Director and the FBI are only mentioned incidentally and these references contain no criticism or comment. Typical of these is the one under the heading of "Voting." The Report notes that eight citizens of Mississippi filed suit against Attorney General Robert Kennedy and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover requesting a court order compelling the Federal Government to provide protection for civil rights demonstrations and to arrest and prosecute state officials and private citizens who interfered with Negro voter registration drives. It goes on to point out that the ACLU did not join in the suit but that it supported the complaint.

The press release is a summary of the main points covered in the annual report. It points out that the extensive ACLU activity to combat various infringements of civil liberties included a protest against the Post Office Department's "interference with mail" classed as "communist political propaganda," and the bringing of test cases to challenge the practice; warnings against "extra-legal" pressures applied by organizations against material these groups considered offensive; opposition to classification of motion pictures for children and adults; opposition to the investigation by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of persons connected with the Pacifica Foundation; protest of the State Department's loyalty oath; a continuation of efforts to abolish or restrict the House Committee on Un-American Activities; a stand on de facto school segregation in the North; opposition to fingerprinting of public school teachers; support for efforts to curb racial discrimination within labor unions; opposition to efforts in Congress to broaden the coverage of the wartime anti-sedition law; efforts to insure that the mentally ill are not deprived of their legal rights; and a drive to extend the Supreme Court's decision of reapportionment of legislative districts.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
HHA:cmk (5)

1 FEB 13 1964

REC-9

61-190-1059

6 FEB 7 1964

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

NEWS RELEASE

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, 156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

FRANCIS BIDDLE
Chairman
National Committee

ERNEST ANGELL
Chairman
Board of Directors

EDWARD J. ENNIS
OSMOND K. FRAENKEL
General Counsel

JOHN de J. PEMBERTON, JR.
Executive Director

ORegon 5-5990

Alan Reitman, Associate Director
In Charge of Public Relations

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY AM NEWSPAPERS, JANUARY 27, 1964

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, N.Y., JAN. 26 - The struggle against racial discrimination has stimulated the use of other civil liberties which will strengthen democratic self-government, the American Civil Liberties Union declared today in its 43rd annual report.

"It is because of the remarkably effective uses of the First Amendment rights of expression and assembly that the nation has given the civil rights issues its attention," the ACLU's executive director, John deJ. Pemberton, Jr., said in his introduction to the report, entitled "To Secure -- To Use -- These Rights."

Only as a consequence of the exercise of First Amendment rights, Pemberton stated, "have we turned from grudging inclusion of civil rights on the roster of national issues to something approaching recognition of equality as the immediate, central issue of our times."

"When the final chapter of the civil rights struggle is written," he added, "We shall likely acknowledge a large debt to the remarkably effective civil rights movement of the 1960's for reawakening us to the meaning of the issues and their use in our democratic processes."

The 96-page report discusses the major civil liberties developments of the past year, with emphasis on the action taken by the ACLU and its 33 affiliates.

Although the drive for civil rights is closely linked with greater use of the freedoms of expression and assembly, "confusion" about the "meaning and application of the First Amendment guarantees" was blamed for much of the resistance civil rights workers encountered.

"While some in places of high authority spoke and acted unequivocally to define and protect the right of protest, many officials and some editorial writers encouraged suppression of lawful demonstrations by exhibiting muddled notions of the extent of the Constitution's protection," the report said, adding: "And in localities where the demands represented by the demonstrators were felt to threaten most, often all pretense of respect for the First Amendment was abandoned. Thus 1963 exposed to a much broader view the inherent frailty of our guarantees of expression

61-190-1059

and association. Because ideas are, in truth, weapons and are feared, their effective expression and advocacy will inevitably evoke unmatched extremes of hostility."

The civil rights campaign, the report said, exposed weaknesses in our system of administering justice, thus calling attention to due process rights which had received scant public notice in the past. The report charged that "the protections of the Constitution are impractically remote when participants in a voter registration drive or civil rights demonstrators must post unreasonable bail, or wait out in jail the time until trial and perhaps several stages of appeal, to have protected rights vindicated." Too many persons, the report commented, lack the resources to fight "the kind of blackmail that induced guilty pleas and unappealed sentences suspended on various unlawful conditions."

The report said that as increasing numbers of persons held on various charges for mere exercise of rights of protest received public attention, the definition of protected rights and the actual practice of committing magistrates became increasingly difficult to reconcile. "This, of course, brought to the surface a system of justice that is all too often administered at its lowest and broadest levels differently when unpopular people, members of minorities and poor people are involved. (The deficiencies in our system of administering justice are also demonstrated by the refusal of grand juries to indict and petit juries to convict for oftentimes outrageous offenses against Negroes, when convincing evidence identifies white persons as the perpetrators of them)."

As further evidence of how due process rights are being violated under the fear and tension created by the drive for equal rights, the report noted "the trial of offenses involving civil rights issues by outspokenly segregationist judges who refused to disqualify themselves on proper application, and the condoning of dilatory tactics designed to frustrate the vindication of rights by delay, and the issuance of ex parte temporary restraining orders and injunctions against the exercise of rights."

Turning from the civil rights area, the report reviewed intensive activity in other civil liberties areas in 1963. "Many noteworthy gains are recorded, countless specific challenges were and are continuing to be met, and some new threats to liberty have cast foreboding shadows into the future.

to
"Among the gains, it is especially significant that the mixed reaction/the Supreme Court's Bible-reading and Lord's Prayer decision this year, rendered almost on the anniversary of its storm-provoking decision in the New York Regents' prayer case of last year, encouragingly included manifestations of a much broader understanding of the 'no establishment of religion' clause."

"But representative of the vexing problem of assuring due process to persons charged with crime is the fact that even while the Supreme Court broadened the right of indigents to counsel, public clamor for tough law enforcement continued to support obvious departures from constitutional standards.

"And indicative of the general unawareness of the essentials of civil liberties was the astonishing progress of an effective vehicle found to express the common distrust of democracy's processes -- the Council-of-State-Government sponsored 'disunity' (or 'states' rights') amendments which would drastically revise the method method of amending the Constitution and weaken the federal judiciary's role."

The annual report cited extensive activity by the ACLU to combat various infringements of civil liberties. These include:

1. Protest against Post Office Department's interference with mail it has classed as "Communist political propaganda," and the bringing of test cases to challenge the practice.
2. Warnings against the "extra-legal" pressures applied by organizations such as the Citizens for Decent Literature against theatres and book dealers who make available plays or books these groups consider offensive.
3. Opposition to classification of motion pictures for children and adults because "parents, rather than government agencies, should decide what movies their children should see."

4. Opposition to the much-publicized investigation by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to persons connected with the Pacifica Foundation, which operates FM stations in Los Angeles, New York City and San Francisco, and the subsequent delay by the FCC in granting the station's renewal applications. The Union called the investigation "particularly damaging" because the stations broadcast "the broadest spectrum of political opinion -- not just one point of view but a diversity of views." Because of extensive government regulation in the radio industry, the ACLU declared, "reading the record of these hearings will suggest to any broadcaster that the injection of too much diversity and controversy...may attract the subcommittee's subpoenas."

5. Protest of the State Department's new political loyalty oath in passport applications on the grounds that the oath infringes freedom of association and freedom from self-incrimination.
6. Continuation of efforts to abolish or restrict the House Un-American Activities Committee, because of its heavy reliance on "exposure methods" and disregard for individual rights.
7. A firm stand on de facto school segregation in the North. "It is not sufficient for a school to be color blind," the report declares. School officials have a "constitutional and affirmative obligation" to correct racial imbalance in the schools, because not to do so "is to impose it."

8. Opposition to fingerprinting of public school teachers as an "invasion of an individual's privacy." 9. Support for efforts to curb racial discrimination within labor unions by having such behavior declared an unfair labor practice by the National Labor Relations Board.. 10. Opposition to efforts in Congress to broaden the coverage of the wartime anti-sedition law, which was attacked as an infringement on freedom of speech. 11. Efforts to insure that the mentally ill are not deprived of their legal rights. 12. A drive, chiefly in the courts, to extend the U. S. Supreme Court's decision on reapportionment of legislative districts, on the ground that malapportionment dilutes the individual's vote and thus denies him equal protection of the law.

Although contributions from the approximately 66,450 members increased 16.5% over the preceding year and with other income brought ACLU receipts to \$630,832, highest in history, the organization had an operating deficit of \$15,950 because of expanded activities. In addition, changes in several special purpose funds raised the net worth of the corporation by \$38,559 to a total of \$112,633.

The report, at 75 cents per copy, can be obtained by writing the ACLU, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Bulk rates can be obtained on request.

REC- 20

EX - 112

61-190-1060

February 5, 1964

Santee, California

b6
b7C

Dear Mrs.

I have received your letter of January 28th and can appreciate the concern prompting you to write. I also want to thank you for giving me the benefit of your comments.

While I would like to be of help, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I am unable to comment in the manner you have suggested.

Enclosed is some material on the general topic of communism which I hope you will find of interest. You may also wish to read my books, "Masters of Deceit" and "A Study of Communism," which I believe will give you an insight into the true nature of communist activities and the development and expansion of communism throughout the world. These books may be available in your local library.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 11

FEB 5 1964

COMM-FBI

FEB 5 5 21 PM '64
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FBI

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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____

Enclosures (5)

1 San Diego - Enclosure

JBS:mc (4)

See enclosures and note next page.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mrs.

b6
b7C

Enclosures (5)
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Communist Party, USA
Deadly Duel
Communism--The Incredible Swindle
~~Communism--The Incredible Swindle~~

NOTE: There is nothing identifiable in Bufiles with correspondent.

26

Jan 28, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am quite concerned with the actions of an organization called the American Civil Liberties Union. To me it seems to be bent on destroying in insidious ways, my country. I want to know if this organization is a communist front group? If it is as I think a front organization, I want definite proof so that I might better work to discredit it, and its activities here in San Diego county.

I also want to know what the Supreme Court considers to be a prayer and a clarification as to its decision. I also want to know if there are plans to remove the "In God We Trust," from our money, the "Under God" from the pledge, and Chaplains from the various services?

Little by little I have watched people whom I know become so involved with just making a living or raising their family that they become apathetic to conditions around them. I have watched the editorials and noticed a difference in tone as this condition grew. I have watched them fail to catch the undertones, to realize the dangers of ignorance, of awareness to the problems at hand.

Then came our Nations Travail of Sorrow and the realization that even here in our beloved country such acts of violence can take place.

I have noticed an increase of Letters to the Editor regarding policy, the pros and cons of various problems and an awareness that perhaps the under currents of communism was stronger than they had believed, that we must strengthen our defenses.

EX-112 REC-20 61-190-1060

14 FEB 3 1964

CORRESPONDENCE
S5

ack 2-5-64
JBS/ave
mmh
me

now, before it is too late and communism does indeed bury us !
I can think of no gift greater to give my Grandchildren than
a world free of this gangster ideology. And when a small
news paper prints an editorial bemoaning the "Creeping Devotional-
ism, who advocate the infiltration of religion into the public
school system.... School athorities might be amazed at how effect-
ives a little quiet courage would be in holding the line against
creeping devotionalism." AND all because kindergartners recited
a small verse, a bit of moral training printed in the California
text books....I think its time to call a halt.

Hoping to hear from you in the near future,

I am sincerely,



b6
b7c

February 11, 1964

FEB 11 4 09 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

EX-115

61-190-1061

REC-13



Portland, Oregon

b6
b7C

Dear Mrs. 

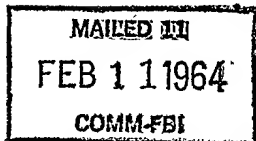
Your letter of February 4th has been received, and I want to thank you for your kind comment.

It was good of you to write and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in furnishing me the benefit of your observations. In response to your request, I am enclosing some material which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures (5)

An Army of Free Men
A View of Reality
Shall it Be Law or Tyranny?
Deadly Duel

One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The American Civil Liberties Union, mentioned by correspondent, is well-known to this Bureau.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DFC:dll

(3) *dll*

61 FEB 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

John Edgar Hoover

[Handwritten signature]

DFC

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

Feb 4, 1964.

J. Edgar Hoover

S. B. I

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir :-

Would you please send me several recent talks (copies of) by Mr. Hoover on the Communist problem here in the U.S. His integrity is beyond reproach.

I am concerned about recent ACLU activities in the Supreme Courts on removing prayer from public schools and further cases they appear to be interested in attempting to get. In God we trust "off our Coins," "under God" from Pledge of allegiance and challenging other aspects of religion + our religious heritage. I am also concerned about the fact that they defend so many publishers of obscene and immoral literature. Perhaps they are misguided idealists, but I can't understand why they would be so concerned with cases which demoralize our youth and try to make this a godless nation.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

Portland, Oregon

recd
Feb 2/10/64
DFE/dll
170
2/11/64
H

CONFIDENTIAL

TRUE COPY

Feb 4, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

(circle on yellow)

Dear Sir:-

Would you please send me several recent talks (copies of) by Mr. Hoover on the Communist problem here in the U.S. His integrity is beyond reproach.

I am concerned about recent ACCU activities in the Supreme Courts on removing prayer from public schools and further cases they appear to be interested in attempting to get "In god we trust" off our coins, "under God" from Pledge of Allegiance and challenging other aspects of religion & our religions heritage. I am also concerned about the fact that they defend so many publishers of obscene and immoral literature. Perhaps they are misguided idealists, but I can't understand why they would be so concerned with cases which demoralize our youth and try to make this a godless nation.

e

Sincerely, Thanks.

[Redacted Signature]

Portland, Oregon

b6
b7C

EX-115

REC- 13

61-190-1061

FEB 12 1964

ITC 2/10/64 dca
ack 2/11/64
nuc
DFC/dca/cal

5.985

EX-108

February 19, 1964

REC-40

61-190-1062

FEB 19 3 16 PM '64
REC'D--READING ROOM
FBI

[Redacted Address]

b6
b7C

Lebanon, Pennsylvania

Dear [Redacted Name]

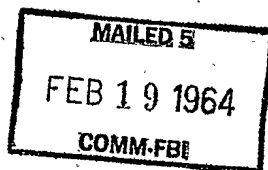
Your letter of February 15th, with enclosure, has been received, and I want to thank you for the kind sentiments you expressed.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment as you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:med
(3)

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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
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Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
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Sullivan _____
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Gandy _____

57 FEB 23 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Feb. 15, 1964

Lebanon, Pa.

Dear Sir;

American Civil Liberties Union

I have been reading the magazine, The Collegiate Challenge which contains an article written by you in the May-June, 1962 issue under the title "My Answer to Communism and Crime." In it you confess your faith in God and His Son Jesus Christ. I gather from this that you believe in and have accepted what Christ has done for all mankind in His birth, death and resurrection and therefore you are a Christian. It is sad that more of our present day leaders have not accepted Christ as their Savior.

b6
b7C

I am enclosing a picture with a small article which was published here in our Lebanon Daily Newspaper. Realizing that you cannot give information from your files I wonder if you could help in some way to show us just what the A.C.L.U. is and stands for. Why do they try and take prayer and the Bible from our schools? I want to thank you for any light you can shed concerning this organization.

May God Bless You

Address per stamp:

Lebanon, Penna.

REC-40

61-190-1062

6 FEB 20 1964

EX-106

ENCLOSURE

rc 2-18-64
mml

8000

mml
ack 2-19-64
JJ/mml

Feb. 15, 1964.

Dear Sir;

Lebanon, Pa.

I have been reading the magazine, The Collegiate Challenge which contains an article written by you in the May-June, 1962 issue under the title "My Answer to Communism and Crime". In it you confess your faith in God and His Son Jesus Christ. I gather from this that you believe in and have accepted what Christ has done for all mankind in His birth, death and resurrection and therefore you are a Christian. It is sad that more of our present day leaders have not accepted Christ as their Savior.

b6
b7c

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May God Bless You

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Lebanon, Penna.

CONFIDENCE

ACLU Attorney Confers With Suburban Board

Cornwall-Lebanon Suburban School Board members were today reported determined to test the Bible ban in the Federal Courts despite "advice" they received Tuesday night from the attorney who will oppose the board in the contemplated legal action.

Gerald Goldberg, counsel for James N. Snively, Lebanon RD 3, on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, spent a half-hour at a committee-of-the-whole meeting of the Cornwall-Lebanon board during which he reviewed previous Supreme Court rulings relative to religious activities in public schools.

A. H. Ehrgood Jr., board solicitor, said Goldberg requested the meeting with the board. The request, he explained, was approved by the presidents of the individual boards comprising the jointure.

"Goldberg requested the meeting to give him an opportunity to talk and discuss with the board his reasons for bringing the action and on what basis it was brought," Ehrgood said.

As counsel for Snively, Goldberg recently instituted proceedings in the Federal Courts to prohibit Bible reading on a permissive basis in the Cornwall-Lebanon schools. Compulsory Bible reading was previously struck down by the Supreme Court.



GOLDBERG TALKS LAST NIGHT — Although barred from the meeting, resourceful Lebanon Daily News photographers managed this picture of ACLU attorney, Gerald Goldberg (right) talking to members of the Cornwall-Lebanon Suburban Joint School Board at a closed session last night in the science room of the Cornwall High School. Standing next to the Harrisburg lawyer is Atty. A. Harry Ehrgood, solicitor for the school board. Although the purpose of the meeting was not offi-

cially disclosed, it was understood that Goldberg tried to convince the school directors they can't win in their battle to maintain the reading of the Holy Scriptures and the recitation of The Lord's Prayer in their school district. Goldberg will represent the American Civil Liberties Union when the ACLU attempts to obtain a temporary restraining order against the Suburban Board Tuesday, Feb. 24 in Federal Court in Harrisburg.

(Daily NEWS Photo.)

EX-115

61-190 - 1063

REC-6

February 26, 1964

FEB 26 6 09 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

Naples, Idaho 83847

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

Your letter of February 18, 1964, has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, information contained in the files of this Bureau must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested.

I am enclosing a copy of the list of organizations which have been declared as subversive by the Department of Justice pursuant to Executive Order 10450, along with other material I hope will be of interest to you. You may also wish to secure a copy of "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared and released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In it are listed groups and periodicals which have been cited by various state and Federal agencies, and a copy of it can be purchased for seventy cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
FEB 26 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

DTP:sls

(See next page)

- LeP*
- Tolson _____
 - Belmont _____
 - Mohr _____
 - Casper _____
 - Callahan _____
 - Conrad _____
 - DeLoach _____
 - Evans _____
 - Gale _____
 - Rosen _____
 - Sullivan _____
 - Tavel _____
 - Trotter _____
 - Tele. Room _____
 - Holmes _____
 - Gandy _____

58 MAR 5 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten signature
B-8

Mr.

b6
b7C

List of Subversive Organizations
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
"Faith In Freedom"

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

[redacted]
Naples, Idaho

83847

February 18, 1964

b6
b7c

J. Edgar Hoover

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Recently a libel trial was held in Okanogan, Washington that involved charges of communism. During the course of the trial the American Civil Liberties Union was often referred to as a Communist front. Is it in fact a subversive organization? Where might a list of Communist fronts be obtained?

EX-115

REC-6

61-190-1063

FEB 27 1964

ack 2/26/64
nm
DTP:sl

FEB 27 1964

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Mrs. Dorothy Tilly (Ga.)
Jose Trias-Monge (Puerto Rico)
William L. White (Kans.)
Thornton Wilder (Conn.)
Aubrey Williams (Ala.)
Marion A. Wright (N.C.)
Dean Benjamin Youngdahl (Mo.)

American Civil Liberties Union

Founded 1920
Incorporated

156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • OREGON 5-5990

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Administrative Assistant

Aryeh Neier
Field Development Officer

February 4, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter sent today to the Attorney General concerning the problem of pre-trial publicity, and particularly your recent statements in the Frank Sinatra, Jr. kidnapping case which involve this issue. In view of your recent statement concerning the televising of courtroom proceedings, which we applaud, we sincerely hope that you will adopt the position we urge on the Attorney General.

We would be pleased to have your comments on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John de J. Pemberton, Jr.
Executive Director

Subject organization

ignore him. He has written a-a directly so that Dept can reply as it sees fit.
JdeJP:rcb

ENCLOSURE

What do our files show on Pemberton?

61-190-1064
3/2
6 FEB 10 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

Washington Office — 1101 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.; Lawrence Spelser, Director; Julie N. Barrows, Executive Assistant

With organized affiliates in twenty-seven states and 800 cooperating attorneys in 300 cities of 48 states

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

February 4, 1964

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In the New York Times of Sunday, December 15, 1963, page 1, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is reported to have said that each of the three men arrested for the kidnapping of Frank Sinatra, Jr. had prior criminal records. Specifically, the Times reported that Mr. Hoover said that Ansler "had a record that included three arrests on charges of violating the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act and trespassing"; that Keenan "had an F.B.I. identification record that included an arrest on a burglary charge and a petty theft charge"; and that Irwin "had a long arrest record dating from July 1947 when he was charged with assault and battery at Dover, New Jersey. Other charges include desertion, nonsupport, drunk and disorderly, and disorderly conduct with arrests in Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey and California."

That the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation should publicly announce such prejudicial information creates an extraordinarily damaging precedent for the conduct of law enforcement officers throughout the country. The inevitable effect of such an announcement is to prejudice the accused men and to make more difficult the prospect of their receiving a fair trial by an unbiased jury.

Mr. Hoover is reported to have said only that the men had been arrested for various offenses, not that they had been convicted for any of them. But one of the cardinal elements of our system of justice and our adherence to due process of law is that an arrest by itself means nothing at all. Some of the charges for which they were arrested may well have been dropped, or they may have won acquittal at trial. Nonetheless, to announce publicly that they had been previously arrested only arouses public prejudice and risks inflaming the prospective jury panel.

We do not mean to say that convictions rather than arrests may be publicly announced in advance of trial. They

61-190-1064
ENCLOSURE

February 4, 1964

certainly may not. The fact of conviction could properly be brought to the attention of the jury only if the individuals chose to testify on their own behalf. But the accused in this case -- having received special public attention -- have been prejudiced in their right to be tried on the merits, rather than on their past records, because of the public disclosure of information not admissible before the jury.

The problem of assuring an accused a fair trial and providing the public with information about crime is indeed a troublesome one. But the experience the nation recently gained in Dallas, where local law-enforcement officials and the press by releasing background and evidentiary information precluded the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald might have had a fair trial, demonstrates the urgency of protecting against prejudicial publicity. Strong statements on the Dallas publicity made by The American Bar Association and several newspapers of national circulation underscore this urgency. Mr. Hoover, himself, recognized this problem when he wrote critically recently in the monthly publication of the FBI on television's role in reporting crimes and court trials:

"... Now, through the medium of television the public's right to be informed may be accomplished 'live and on the spot.' This achievement, while greatly enhancing and widening the scope of press coverage, has created some new and provocative problems, particularly within the realm of our judicial processes. Some televised accounts of courtroom trials and other incidents bearing on individual rights raise the question of just where public right stops and public curiosity commences.

"In the interest of fair judicial procedure, advocates of courtroom television may want to refer again to the ethical canons of both journalism and law. Otherwise, where the administration of justice is concerned it may be necessary to revise the popular Broadway slogan. 'There's No Business Like Show Business.'"

We regret that Mr. Hoover is not applying his excellent advice to law-enforcement officials, who, with the press, share major responsibility when the administration of justice is abused by pre-trial publicity.

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy

February 4, 1964

We ask that you instruct all officials of the Department of Justice to cease making public statements that can seriously endanger the basis of a fair trial under our democratic system. Moreover, since the Federal Bureau of Investigation's practices tend to establish a pattern or model for law enforcement agencies everywhere, we feel that it is important that the Agency should publicly announce that its practices in this regard are being changed in the interests of the better administration of criminal justice.

Sincerely yours,

John de J. Pemberton, Jr.
Executive Director

JdeJP:rob

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Membership Secretary

Aryeh Neier
Field Development Officer

February 6, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am happy to enclose with this letter a copy of the 43rd Annual Report of the American Civil Liberties Union, which has just been published. The report covers the major civil liberties developments between the period of July 1, 1962 through the summer of 1963, with emphasis on actions taken by the American Civil Liberties Union and its 34 local affiliates.

We realize that great pressures on your time may make it difficult to read our entire report but we hope you will have an opportunity to review some of the major sections suggested by the Table of Contents. We know you share the fundamental conviction of the American Civil Liberties Union that one measure of the strength of our democracy is its observance of the individual freedoms set forth in the Bill of Rights. Certainly this strength is crucial at this time in our history when we are defending the concept of protected individual freedoms in the far corners of the world. The American Civil Liberties Union is devoted to the maintenance and extension of these freedoms, an objective which is ingrained deeply in the American tradition.

We would be pleased to receive any comments that you or members of your staff wish to make on our report.

With our very best wishes.

Respectfully yours,

John de J. Pemberton, Jr.
Executive Director

EX-103
REC 5
61-190-1065
3-2
10 FEB 10 1964

Washington Office — 1101 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.; Lawrence Speiser, Director; Julie N. Barrows, Executive Assistant

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57 MAR 12 1964

36 FEB 10 1964

EX-103

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *Be*

DATE: February 13, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J.A. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. D.E. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: JOHN DE PEMBERTON, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
○ AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Reference is made to the enclosed memorandum from M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach dated February 12, 1964, which is on the Special List as a result of the Director's request for a memorandum on Mr. Pemberton.

for
Sgt
Occurring simultaneously with this development was a phone call from Mr. Pemberton to me. He had previously dropped by the office some weeks ago on a recommendation by former Special Agent [redacted] of Spokane, Washington. A memorandum was dictated on this which has been referred to in the enclosure.

b6
b7C

This time Mr. Pemberton contacted me to say that the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is very anxious not to admit any person who is communist or procommunist to its organizations. He said there is a man in Georgia who is trying to move in on the ACLU chapter there and he is suspicious of this man, believing him to be connected with communism. Mr. Pemberton gave the man's name as Dr. Harry Charles Steinmetz and asked if there was any public source information to which we could refer him on this man. I explained to Mr. Pemberton that our files are completely confidential and that, of course, no material could be provided. He said he understood this fully and didn't expect any such material, but it would be helpful if there was any public source data available.

Dr. Harry Charles Steinmetz is well known to us for he has been connected with communism for years and is presently on our Security Index. It certainly is in the interest of the Bureau and the country to hit such people as hard and as often as we can so they will not get into positions of influence and use them against Bureau operations. In view of this and because time was of the essence, I took the liberty of suggesting to Mr. Pemberton confidentially that for background on this man he might want to refer to the "Daily Worker" of October 20, 1954; "San Diego Journal," November 1, 1949; "San Diego Evening Tribune" July 5 and 6, 1955; the "National Guardian" of January 5, 1959; and the "People's World" of January 17, 1959. All of these journals contain public source material on Steinmetz which shows his affinity to communism.

REC-56

MAR 2 1964

EX-114

CORRESPONDENCE

C.E. 100-16635

Enclosure

WCS:djw

726 MAR 5 1964

ENCLOSURE

MAR 5 1964

100-16635-
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: JOHN DE PEMBERTON, JR.
100-16635

Mr. Pemberton expressed his deep gratitude to the Bureau for this assistance. He said he would take prompt action to exclude this man from any connection with the ACLU. He again, as he did when he first met me, spoke highly of the Bureau and wanted us to know of his appreciation in this matter.

OBSERVATIONS:

We can go two ways on this man. We can cut him off from any contact with us or we can deal with him very prudently on the basis of individual situations that come up. Rightly or wrongly, I think the second course would be the one which would pay the best dividends to the Bureau. Pemberton impresses me as being a very intelligent man who wants to do the right thing according to his conscience. He has expressed himself to me as being completely and strongly opposed to communism in every respect. It is noted from the file review that he is an active Republican and [redacted] has been identified as a Republican [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] I think we can do business with this man on our own terms, which could be helpful from time to time to the Bureau. Of course, if such did not work out he can be cut off at any moment.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

W.C.S. / Kasper
Q I want no further dealings with Pemberton. The best he could have done was to have taken a up with us but he makes a "project" out of it by writing a g.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-12-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JOHN de JARNETTE PEMBERTON, JR. Su
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)

BACKGROUND:

By letter of 2-4-64 Pemberton enclosed a copy of his letter to the Attorney General of the same date in which he took issue with the alleged pre-trial publicity in the Frank Sinatra, Jr., kidnaping case. Pemberton solicited the Director's comments on this matter to which the Director has noted that we should ignore Pemberton as he has written the Attorney General directly so the Department can reply as it sees fit. The Director had asked for a file check on Pemberton.

By letter of 2-6-64, to the Director, Pemberton has forwarded a copy of the 43rd Annual Report of the ACLU. He stated he would be pleased to receive any comments by the Director on the report. mass,

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

8. APPROX. 1920

John de Jarnette Pemberton, Jr., at the age of 42, became Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) on 4-1-62. Mr. Pemberton is an active Republican and a Quaker according to an article concerning him in the 4-1-62 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune." [redacted]

(61-190-A)

The ACLU issued a press release dated 12-25-61 wherein it was announced that Pemberton was to become the third executive head in the ACLU's 41-year history. Mr. Pemberton was identified as a native of Rochester, Minnesota, who has been engaged in the general practice of law in that city since 1950. Prior to that time he served on the faculty of Duke University Law School from 1947 through 1950, first as acting Assistant Professor of law and then as Associate Professor of law. During the 1949-1950 period, he was Associate Editor of the school's publications, "Law and Contemporary Problems" and "Journal of Legal Education." Mr. Pemberton had served as Chairman of the Minnesota branch of the ACLU from 1955 through 1958. He was also a member of the Minnesota Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission from 1958 to December, 1961.

REC- 56 ENCLOSURE 1066

REC- 56 ENCLOSURE
61-190-1066

The ACLU press release also indicated that Mr. Pemberton received his elementary and secondary school education in Rochester, Minnesota, and was graduated from Swarthmore College in 1940 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. During the 1941-45

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Evans

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

JMM:cmk/eab *eb* (7)

12 MAR 2 1964

2 MAR 2 1964
CORRESPONDENCE
LH

M. A., Jones to DeLoach
Re: JOHN de JARNETTE PEMBERTON

b6
b7c

war period, he served with the American Field Service ambulance units in the Middle East and India. He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1947 and was a member of the "Harvard Law Review" Board of Editors in the 1946-47 academic year. He is married and has five children. (61-190-A)

On 3-30-62, with the Director's approval you, Mr. DeLoach, had breakfast with Mr. Pemberton along with [redacted] and Irving Ferman which had been arranged by Ferman at Pemberton's request. Pemberton was very impressive, forthright and expressed appreciation about the Director's record in protecting civil liberties over the years. He appeared to be well acquainted with Mr. Hoover's statements on this subject and quoted liberally from them. Pemberton expressed an interest in meeting the Director on the occasion of his next trip to Washington and you suggested to him to write in advance as you were sure the Director would be glad to see him if at all possible. Mr. Hoover approved this recommendation.

By letter of 2-20-63 to Mr. Pemberton the Director responded to Pemberton's questions dealing with the arrests and fingerprint cards of individuals involved in sit-ins and other civil rights demonstrations. The national repository aspects of our fingerprint files were explained to Mr. Pemberton in this communication. Another outgoing letter was sent to Mr. Pemberton under date of 3-18-63, and the Director's appreciation was expressed for Pemberton's understanding of our position in fingerprint matters. He wanted the FBI to suggest to local law enforcement agencies that they designate "acts of conscience" on arrest records in the interest of protecting the civil rights of the individuals involved. Our inability to comply with this was explained to him.

Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont memorandum of 12-5-63, explained that Mr. Pemberton dropped by to see him while accompanied by Lawrence Speiser, Washington Office Director of the ACLU. They were interested in obtaining the services of a former communist as a possible witness in a libel suit involving Mr. and Mrs. John Goldmark who apparently were charged with being communists. (Only Mrs. Goldmark was known to us as a CP member.) Our inability to be of help was explained to them. Speiser indicated he was interested in the civil rights aspects of the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald. No comment was made to him on this subject.

With respect to Mr. Pemberton's letter of 2-6-64, enclosing the 43rd Annual Report of the ACLU, a copy of it was previously made available to the Bureau and was reviewed as set forth in my memorandum to you of 1-31-64. It was revealed the Director and the FBI were mentioned only incidentally and these references contained no criticism or comment.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For the Director's information regarding his request for a file check on Mr. Pemberton.

2. No acknowledgment be made to Mr. Pemberton's communication of 2-6-64 requesting the Director's comments on the 43rd Annual Report of the ACLU.

OK.

F B I

Date: 2/27/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via A I R T E L A I R M A I L & R E G I S T E R E D
(Priority or Method of Mailing)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~157-970~~)

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (157-99) (P)

SPEECHES BY NEGRO LEADERS IN SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA, ON FEBRUARY 18, 1964, BEFORE
THE SAN DIEGO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN
CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION AND ON FEBRUARY 23,
1964, AT THE FILIPINO HALL IN SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA
RACIAL MATTERS
SAN DIEGO DIVISION

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. MAR 2 1964
How Forw. R-S
By FPS: tzk

I cc Org. Unit

2 destroyed

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven
copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information
pertaining to significant speeches by Negro leaders on
2/18/64 before the San Diego Chapter of the American Civil
Liberties Union at the House of Hospitality, Balboa Park,
and on 2/23/64 at the Filipino Hall, 30th and Market Streets,
in San Diego.

b7D

SD T-1 is [] who has furnished reliable
information in the past and who is conversant with racial
matters in San Diego, California.

Copies of the letterhead memorandum have been
furnished District Intelligence Office, Eleventh Naval
District, San Diego; Office of Special Investigations,
Maywood, California; 115th Intelligence Corps (Group II),
San Diego; and Secret Service, San Diego.

3 - Bureau (Encs. **ENCLOSURE**) (AM) (REGISTERED)
1 - San Diego

BAS:jkw
(4)

4 FEB 28 1964

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

66 MAR 6 1964



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Diego, California
February 27, 1964

SPEECHES BY NEGRO LEADERS IN SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA, ON FEBRUARY 18, 1964, BEFORE
THE SAN DIEGO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN
CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION AND ON FEBRUARY 23,
1964, AT THE FILIPINO HALL IN SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA

SD T-1 on February 25, 1964, furnished the following
information concerning speeches made in San Diego, California,
on February 18, 1964:

~~JOHN W. JOHNSON~~

John W. Johnson, Head of the San Diego Urban League,
and Negro Attorney Edward Maddox, spoke before the San Diego
Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union on February 18,
1964. They pinpointed the areas of friction in connection with
inter-racial relations. Moderator was Simon Casady, Owner-
Publisher of the "Valley News", El Cajon, California, who
presided over a panel composed of Norma Thickstun and Hope Logan
at the House of Hospitality in Balboa Park. Johnson led an
onslaught on the denial of civil rights as he elaborated on
"School Integration: Are There Problems in San Diego?" Citing
a 1954 ruling of the Supreme Court, Johnson explained that the
ruling under question was a repetition of rights guaranteed in
the Constitution. "In San Diego, 95 per cent of Negro residents
live in the Southeast area and although there are no laws requiring
discrimination, discrimination of the de facto type exists because
of the housing pattern."

Evils of segregation were listed as follows:

"Children of different races do not get the opportunity
to know one another, socio-economic blights becloud the American
concept of middle-class values, home environment becomes sterile,
Negroes develop a negative image of themselves, their outlook is
stultified, there is difficulty to compete, teachers descend to
child's level, disciplinary problems result from frustrations."

Quoting the case of Brown versus Pasadena, Johnson
asserted, "The Negro child deserves special attention if it is
hoped he is ever to qualify for jobs in the climate of modern
technology."

Attorney Maddox proved how housing patterns, although not legalized, follow traditional taboos in "Problems of Integration in Housing in San Diego" saying:

"The key phrase in the initiative petition against the California State Rumford Fair Housing Act is the word 'discretion'. This initiative desires unbridled license for bigotry as outlawed in the 14th Amendment and seeks a re-enactment and application to Negroes of the Chinese expulsion rules that were rampant early in this century. Real estate brokers and lending institutions have, by an interplay, excluded Negroes from a sellers' market and thereby forced them to second mortgages in state-wide ghettos."

Becoming more fiery as he explored his subject, Maddox lashed out at what he termed "the sons of Birchers" in the audience. "The California Rumford Act only wants the seller to be color blind and not to use race as a touch-stone to continue bias", Maddox asserted.

SD T-1 stated that Ted Patrick, recently re-elected President of the Chollas Democratic Club by a majority of one vote, has, since the beginning of 1964, been promising to reveal a program for positive Negro action in San Diego. The Chollas Democratic Club is a branch of one of the two major political parties in the United States, which in San Diego embraces the Chollas and Logan Heights sections, which are predominantly populated by members of a minority race.

SD T-1 on February 25, 1964, furnished the following information regarding speech by Patrick on February 23, 1964:

The long-awaited 1964 program promised by Ted Patrick of the erstwhile Chollas Democratic Club, was revealed Sunday, February 23, 1964, at a special session held at the Filipino Hall, 30th and Market Streets.

This program had the effect similar to a whiplash to the 100 or more people who packed the premises and consists of the following points:

1. A registration project with a set goal of 20,000 new voters.

2. Immediate withdrawal from the Central Democratic Council.
3. A complete Negro boycott of the forthcoming June primary elections.

In addition, the new name of the group is Chollas Community Civic Organization with significant stress that they are politically independent and in future will cross party lines in quest of the man who offers positive results.

Militancy rode the emotional crest in the wake of bitterness engendered by "continued disappointments with elected officials". U. S. Congressman Lionel Van Deerlin and California State Assemblyman Jim Mills were specifically named.

In consequence, after six years in which the now revamped club spearheaded civic and political activities in hope of gaining "status as first-class citizens", they unanimously decided that they had regrettably reached the summer of their discontent.

Patrick spoke much more softly and slowly than customary, but his jaws were tight and unconscious of clenched fists, he gave motivation for black unity. Following the recital of misuse of the Negro community by a number of so-called fast-talking politicians during electoral campaigns, he complained: "Once elected, they seemed uneasy to admit the source of their success and proceeded to ignore the problems of the black electorate. . . .

"It is a waste of time for Negroes to depend on others for the achievement of their goals", declared Patrick.

Continuing in a scornful vein, he said: "Stop singing 'We Shall Overcome' and demand liberty or death . . .

"We must picket, boycott and demonstrate. Some will ask you if your protest is a peaceful demonstration. Your answer should be, if I am attacked, this is war. The law upholds a man in defending himself. Be sure to defend yourself. The price of freedom entails inconvenience, imprisonment and sometimes death. Comport yourself in accordance with the situation."

Indications were massive civil rights demonstrations against downtown merchants are in the offing and will be of a newer and more sophisticated type.

Sharing the rostrum with Patrick were Mrs. Ivy Foster, Miss Latarska, Graham, George Stevens, Adolphus Reed, Paul Powell, and Miss Garnella Arthur.

In attendance were members of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Urban League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Black Muslims, Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches, together with the Professional Negro Women's Association.

Communications were ordered sent to all Negro fraternal, religious, and social groups to join in a mass rally in which Doctor Goodlett of San Francisco will be a keynote speaker.

Picketing of the County Democratic Endorsing Convention at the U. S. Grant Hotel this Sunday, March 1, 1964, was approved.

Patrick's all-out call is said to be intended as the catalyst for bringing together all local Negro groups to produce a very effective voting potential. His repeated expressions of humiliation and disappointment over the lack of decent jobs for Negroes in San Diego, the dilapidated condition of Logan Heights and de facto segregation with allegedly inferior schooling for Negroes struck a responsive chord.

"The civil rights issue is a racket. We already have the Constitution, the 14th Amendment and other laws on the books. What we need is enforcement. The black man's only knowledge of discrimination is that the white man should stop it. And regarding violence, this is the only thing the white man recognizes when he is using it against you . . .

"Further, there was a disgraceful Democratic intrigue in connection with the recount taken against the Reverend Grandison M. Phelps' election last November." Phelps, a Negro minister, was a candidate for the San Diego Council in November, 1963.

This latter expression resulted in sustained applause.

A. R. ~~Reed~~ raised the lone dissenting voice and subsequently tendered his resignation which was tabled for two weeks at the suggestion of Doctor Alfred Graham of Riverside, California.

Muslims present were Frank ~~Levingston~~, Amos ~~Bradford~~, Lamar ~~Willis~~, John Johnson of Urban League and Hartwell ~~Ragsdale~~, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were there. Paul Powell and a Channel 8 TV Camerman were the only Caucasians present.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Diego, California
February 27, 1964

Title SPEECHES BY NEGRO LEADERS IN SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA, ON FEBRUARY 18, 1964; BEFORE
THE SAN DIEGO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN
CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION AND ON FEBRUARY 23,
1964, AT THE FILIPINO HALL IN SAN DIEGO,
CALIFORNIA

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated
and captioned as above at San
Diego, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

REC- 52

March 25, 1964

66-190-1065
[Redacted]
Seattle 1, Washington

b6
b7C

Dear Dr. [Redacted]

Your letter of March 19th has been received.

While I would like to be of service to you, I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested. Information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the organization you mentioned.

Enclosed is some literature which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 19

MAR 25 1964

COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
Faith in Freedom

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The American Civil Liberties Union is well known to Bureau files.

DTP;mca

(3)

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. Belmont_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Casper_____
Mr. Callahan_____
Mr. Conrad_____
Mr. DeLoach_____
Mr. Evans_____
Mr. Gale_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Sullivan_____
Mr. Tavel_____
Mr. Trotter_____
Tele. Room_____
Miss Holmes_____
Miss Gandy_____

MAR 25 4 18 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

SEATTLE 1

b6
b7C

March 19, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I wonder if you would send me any information
you have on the activities and principles of The
○ American Civil Liberty Union Society.

/ Does the FBI consider this a communistic front
organization from their standpoint?

I will appreciate any information you can give
me on the above subject

JKM: jg

7-112

REC- 52

61-190-1068

MAR 26 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

825

ack
JTP: Jea
3-23-64
nmf
mm
nmf
Jea



New York Civil Liberties Union

Affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union

156 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010 • ORegon 5-5990

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Executive Director
Amelie S. Rothschild
Associate Director
Janet Ann Johnson
Staff Counsel

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Vice-chairmen

Roger N. Baldwin
International Work Adviser

American Civil Liberties Union

March 17, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

No celebration for Roger Nash Baldwin will be meaningful to him without personal messages from his good friends from all over the world. To make his eightieth birthday party a success, we hope you will send a personal message to him to this office to be included in a book of mementos.

This book will be presented to him by Mrs. Leonard Bernstein at the party to be held at the Bernstein residence. Mrs. Bernstein, Chairman of the Women's Division of NYCLU, is being assisted by an active committee conducting an extensive program of education on civil liberties. The proceeds from this event will help to broaden the scope of this newly developed program.

Although you may have written a message to Mr. Baldwin upon his retiring from his active role in the American Civil Liberties Union, I am sure you are proud of his great contributions in the international field of civil liberties since 1950 with the International League for the Rights of Man and with the United Nations.

We hope you will send us your message as soon as possible so that it may be placed in his gift book.

Sincerely,

Amelie S. Rothschild
Amelie S. Rothschild
Associate Director

1 MAR 26 1964

MAR 27 1964

N.Y.

REC-121

EX-108

3-19-64

LBI

H-70

*Rothschild - name
Baldwin - one (Immigrant)
Western - one*

APR 2 1964
MAR 18 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-49565

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : D. C. Morrell

DATE: 3-19-64

SUBJECT: AMELIE S. ~~ROTHSCHILD~~
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
NEW YORK CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
156 5TH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-20-76 BY SP8 JTS/afg
26608

Captioned individual wrote on March 17th and stated that a book was to be presented to Roger Nash Baldwin at a party to be held for him at the residence of Mrs. Leonard Bernstein. This is in connection with his 80th birthday, and to make the celebration meaningful, personal messages from his "good friends" from all over the world are being requested. She states she feels sure the Director will be proud of Baldwin's great contributions in the international field of civil liberties, and she hopes that he will send a message as soon as possible to be placed in the gift book.

NY Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. Mrs. Leonard Bernstein cannot be identified in Bufiles on the basis of information supplied, but she may be the wife of the prominent musician and orchestra conductor who was the subject of a security investigation by the Bureau from 1951 to 1958. He was connected in some way with 13 organizations designated by the Attorney General or cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Baldwin was at one time on the mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin but was deleted when mail to him was returned. He has been long associated with the American Civil Liberties Union, and he is a political reformer who has stated that philosophically he is an anarchist though he does not work at it. He has had associations with numerous organizations cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Baldwin has written the Bureau on numerous occasions criticizing our cooperation with local law enforcement officers. The Bureau replied cordially to his correspondence in each instance.

In December 1941, Baldwin spoke to the Director in connection with an article "The New Republic" had asked him to prepare. Baldwin stated he had sent a man out and told him to "get all the dirt you could on the FBI" but that after two weeks the man came back with almost nothing.

1 - Mr. DeLoach MAR 27 1964
JH:ncr (3)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Morrell to DeLoach memo
RE: Amelie S. Rothschild

It does not appear that Baldwin has been a close friend of the Director. In view of the controversial nature of the American Civil Liberties Union, it would not be appropriate to send one of its acknowledged leaders over the years a congratulatory message which might, in effect, indicate the Director's endorsement of this organization. This is undoubtedly a form-type letter sent to a great number of persons by those interested in obtaining messages for this book. It is believed that ignoring the communication would be better than attempting to send any sort of acknowledgment.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made.

WCB

1. Keene *WCB* *TD*

I concur.
G

March 31, 1964

MAR 31 12 11 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

ST
EX 107
REC-17

61-190-1071

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

Golden Valley, Minnesota 55416

Dear Miss [Redacted]

I have received your letter of March 24th.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government, neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Also information contained in the files of the FBI is confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. In view of the foregoing, I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment in the manner you requested concerning the American Civil Liberties Union.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 8
MAR 31 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) with headquarters in New York City has not been investigated by the Bureau. The Los Angeles chapter has circulated a petition calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Seattle chapter has recommended an investigation of the FBI.

RR:rls

(3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

gum

RR

March 24, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

Would you please send me a list of sub-
versive organizations around Minneapolis, Minn-
esota. I am primarily interested in the Amer-
ican Civil Liberties Union. They have a job open-
ing for an executive director but I am reluctant
to pursue this until my feelings regarding them
are found unjustified. Do all Civil Liberties
lean a little toward Communism or are they just
people trying to see that our Democratic privileges
are upheld as they claim?

I would appreciate any information you could
give me regarding this.

Very sincerely,

b6
b7c

Golden Valley, Minn. 55416

*ask
3-31-64
R.E. nee*

100-113-11-104

REC-17

REC-17

EX-101

61-190-107

12 APR 1 1964

~~CORRESPONDENCE~~

R31



J. Edgar Hoover
Dept. of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

17 DIRECTOR

17 APR 7 1964

THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AWARD DINNER
NATIONAL CAPITOL AREA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Suite 803, 1101 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

The National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union
invites you and your friends to attend . . .

NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
(affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union)

Executive Board
1963-64

David Carliner, *Chairman*

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NCACLU OFFICE:
Suite 803, 1101 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C., 20005

DI 7-8826



DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

187

APR 12 1964

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. BELMONT _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. DELOACH _____
MR. EVANS _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TROTTER _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MRS. METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

APR 12 1964
FBI
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NOT RECORDED

APR 13 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

C. C. C. 4/7/64. C. C.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA
CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Suite 803, 1101 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Suite 803, 1101 Vermont Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20005

DI 7-8826

Please reserve _____ places for me at the NCACLU
Oliver Wendell Holmes Bill of Rights Award Dinner on Wednesday,
May 6, at the National Press Club, for which I enclose my check* at
\$7.50 a plate including gratuity.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip No. _____

(*Make checks payable to NCACLU)

NOTE: Please list guests on reverse side.

(Tables seat 8)

I cannot attend, but enclose a contribution of \$



5-10 (Rev. 1-21-64)

RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

MR. R.W. SMITH

MR. R.W. CORMAN

Mr. Abernathy

Mr. Callahan

Mr. Condon

Mr. Flemister

Mr. Keating

Mr. Garner

Mr. Gray

Mr. Shoaff

Mr. Meehan

Mr. O'Rourke

Mr. Schwartz

Mr. Sizoo

Mr. Tansey

Mr. Thomas

Mr. Vizas

Mr. Wallace

Mr. Kaas

Miss Chamberlain

Miss Ford

Mr. Howe

Miss Lucey

Miss Maddox

Mrs. Whalen

Internal Security Section

Crime Records Division

MR. F.J. BAUMGARDNER

MR. M.A. JONES

Mr. J.H. Kleinkauf

Mr. Stukenbroeker

Mr. S.W. Parks

Mr.

Mr. S.F. Phillips

Nationalities Intelligence Sec.

Mr. E.B. Reddy

MR. W.R. WANNALL

Mr. T.P. Rosack

Mr. W.H. Atkinson

Mr. D. Ryan

Mr. A.R. Jones

Mr.

Mr. H.W. Little

Mr.

Mr. G.C. Moore

Soviet Section

Mr. V.E. Ruehl

MR. W.A. BRANIGAN

Mr. J.F. Wacks

Mr. W.A. Aull

Mr.

Mr. L.M. Linton

Subversive Control Section

Mr. A.P. Litrento

MR. J.F. BLAND

Mr. J.J. Torrillo

Mr. T.B. Coll

Mr. E.T. Turner

Mr. T.N. Goble

Mr. L. Whitson

Mr. J.A. Jackson

Mr.

Mr. W.N. Preusse

Mr.

Mr.

Civil Rights, Division VI

Mr.

Mr. C.L. McGOWAN

Mr.

Mr. R.B. Lavin

MR. C.F. DOWNING; ANNEX

Mr.

BUREAU LIBRARY

Mr. W.C. SULLIVAN

PUBLICATIONS FILES, I.B.

Mr.

NOTE & RETURN TO:

Mr. D.J. BRENNAN, JR.

MISS BUTLER, RM 629 R.B.

Indicate if summary (s) or full translation (f) is desired by placing symbol and your initials next to article in Table of Contents. Publication File material may be marked for very limited indexing only.

DO NOT CLIP

Supervisor

R. W. SMITH

Room 639 RB

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHEE

REC-134

NOT RECORDED

10 APR 21 1964

EX 104

4 MAY 14 1964

FEATURE PRESS SERVICE

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, 156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

ERNEST ANGELL
Chairman
Board of Directors

EDWARD J. ENNIS
OSMOND K. FRAENKEL
General Counsel

JOHN de J. PEMBERTON, JR.
Executive Director

ORegon 5-5990

Alan Reitman, Associate Director
in Charge of Public Relations

WEEKLY BULLETIN #2199

April 13, 1964

ACLU QUESTIONS FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL BARRING OF COMMUNIST CHINESE PROPAGANDA

The American Civil Liberties Union has raised the question of what appears to be a censorship operation by the Foreign Assets Control Division of the Treasury Department to bar written material, whether Communist propaganda or not, from mainland China.

In a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon last fall, Lawrence Speiser, director of the ACLU's Washington office, requested the Secretary to look into such censoring activities of the FAC. The ACLU reported that pamphlets and magazines sent by Anna Louise Strong from China to individuals in the United States had been returned to her stamped "Return to Sender -- Refused Entry -- FAC Violation." When Miss Strong later sent the material first class -- that is to say, outside the FAC purview of "merchandise or goods," it went through the mails without difficulty.

FAC regulations prohibit the unlicensed purchase abroad or the importation of goods and merchandise from Communist China, as part of the administration of the Trade with the Enemy Act. According to the Treasury Department, "a basic purpose of the regulations is to deprive the Communist Chinese of badly needed foreign exchange by the sale of their products directly or indirectly in the American market." It is on this basis that foreign publications come under FAC jurisdiction.

In its letter the ACLU said it was "aghast that leaflets and pamphlets or any written matter are considered by an agency of the United States Government as merchandise or goods." The letter strongly protests censoring activities such as the Strong incident, and calls attention to a 1962 Congressional law that in effect specifically permits entry into this country of Communist political propaganda.

The ACLU also queried the lack of correct procedure in the Strong case. According to Treasury Department regulations adopted in the wake of the 1962 law, Communist written material or propaganda may be imported by certain "exempt" categories such as government agencies, libraries, universities, and the like. However, any addressee not in these categories is entitled to be notified that material addressed to him has reached the United States, and to have the material delivered to him upon his request. Furthermore, the FAC exempts goods or merchandise valued at less than one dollar -- which the Strong material undoubtedly was. Yet the addressees of the Strong pamphlets were never notified that the material had arrived, and the mail was returned to China without regard to its value.

In its reply to ACLU, the Treasury Department denied that the FAC regulations constituted a censorship program. It noted the "exempt" categories referred to above, and the willingness of the Department to "license, on application, the importation of publications that have been sent as bona fide gifts from Communist China." The facts on the Strong incident, the letter declared, "can only be explained as an oversight."

BOSTON POLICE STUDY CALLS FOR CREATION OF CITIZEN ADVISORY BOARD

A recently-completed study examining the existence of police malfeasance in Boston and the relationship between the police and the community, especially minority group members, has called for sweeping changes in police procedure.

Among the changes recommended by the author of the study, Alan Gartner, a Florina Lasker Fellow in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights at Brandeis University, were: establishment of a citizen advisory board, revision of police recruitment and selection procedures, comprehensive training of officers in human relations and reforms in certain present Boston police procedures.

A REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE. FURTHER INFORMATION FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

61-196-1072

Strongly emphasized in Mr. Gartner's study was evidence that Boston's police force, although relatively large and expensive and faced with a comparatively low crime rate, is not fulfilling its basic functions of protecting citizens, preventing crime and apprehending criminals. A basic reason behind this failure, the study indicated, is a poor relationship between the police and Boston's Negroes who make up nine percent of the population. Ninety percent of these Negroes live in seven districts.

Fundamental to the problem, Mr. Gartner said, is a lack of respect for the Negro citizens on the part of the police officers. This is manifested in physical and verbal abuse of Negroes and failure to provide them with adequate police services. An attorney accused the police of having "a zoo keeper attitude toward Negroes" and estimated that between one-fourth and one-sixth of Negroes who are arrested are "roughed up." Especially objectionable have been instances of verbal and physical abuse of Negro women, hostility of police toward interracial groups and couples and unequal treatment of Negroes and whites.

The study indicated that alleged failure to provide service and to enforce certain laws concerning narcotics and vice in the Negro areas had resulted in distrust and fear of the police force. Lack of response by the police commissioner to valid complaints against the police was listed as another cause of the poor police-citizen-relationship.

Further impediments listed were arrests for "suspicion" and under the "abroad-in-the-night-time" statute often used to harass minority members; fingerprinting and photographing of prisoners and failure to return such records when no charge is brought or when the individual is acquitted; failure to grant prisoners a telephone call; lack of access to medical attention; the use of a so-called "release form" as a condition of release from police custody; the use of unnecessary and excessive use of force and illegal search and seizure.

In suggesting the formation of a Boston police advisory board, Mr. Gartner's study cited as examples boards in Philadelphia and Rochester, N.Y. These boards are appointed by the mayors and serve in an advisory capacity to the police departments in those cities. They hear citizens' complaints against the police and make recommendations to the civic and police authorities. If the boards feel that investigation is necessary, they may order one by the police or conduct an independent investigation themselves. The Rochester board was formed in 1963 after racial incidents involving the police led to civic protest.

The American Civil Liberties Union has long been a leading proponent of civilian police review boards. In September the Detroit branch of the ACLU urged formation of such a board but the Detroit Common Council voted 8 to 1 against the idea. Associations of police officers all over the country, including Detroit, have come out against police review boards. Among the most powerful and vocal of these is the Fraternal Order of Police, an organization based in Philadelphia. The FOP has attacked the formation of police review boards, saying that such boards hamper efficient law enforcement and subject the police officer to harassment and loss of his civil rights. The FOP has charged that police review boards "exude the obnoxious odor of communism" and claimed that their sponsors' intent is to weaken America for a Communist takeover, a charge which the ACLU has vehemently denied.

In conclusion, Mr. Gartner's report states: "To treat complaints equitably and to create an atmosphere conducive to the respect and cooperation from the public so necessary for effective police work, a citizen advisory board to handle all complaints of police malfeasance by citizens should be established immediately by the mayor or by city council ordinance."

ILLINOIS ACLU AIDS BLACK MUSLIM TO OBTAIN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN JAIL

A Black Muslim serving a 200-year sentence for murder has appealed to the Illinois Civil Liberties Union to establish his right to practice the tenets of his religion in accordance with the regulations in the Stateville jail. Thomas Cooper has been denied access to the Koran, and permission to speak with Black Muslim spiritual leaders during his confinement. Prisoners at Stateville are customarily allowed to keep Bibles and other religious materials in their cells, and to receive visits from priests, ministers and rabbis of their choice.

Staff Counsel Seymour Bucholz of the Illinois Civil Liberties Union visited Cooper after his request for assistance, and civil liberties attorneys were authorized to try to get the convict a hearing in Federal District Court. More than a year ago, Cooper filed his own hand-written petition in Federal District Court in Chicago, asking that the court order prison officials to end discrimination against persons of

the Islamic faith. But that court, and the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, upheld instead the argument of the Illinois Attorney General, who countered that the Black Muslim sect "is not a religion at all, but rather a racist organization," and therefore not entitled to protection. It held that behind a religious facade, the Black Muslim movement is an organization committed to violence. The Court of Appeals further refused to appoint counsel for Cooper, or to let him speak in his own behalf.

The Civil Liberties Union's arguments in behalf of Cooper will center on the First Amendment's guarantee of the right to free exercise of religion (extended to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment), in this case in a manner not inconsistent with the necessities of prison discipline. ICLU lawyers concede the state's right to curtail religious rites or practices that could threaten prison safety, welfare or discipline, but deny that the state has any right to refuse to recognize any religion. They further argue that a prisoner is entitled to present his case orally before a court, through counsel or in person. And they say the court has no right to cite a group's reputation for violence as an excuse to curtail activities that would otherwise be held legitimate under the First Amendment.

News of the Illinois case brought word from cooperating ACLU Attorney Harris Weinstein in Washington, D.C., about restrictions on religious freedom for Black Muslims in the Capital's prisons. Weinstein says prison officials refuse to do more than fulfill the letters of the law when faced with judgments against their treatment of Muslim prisoners. He warns that the Civil Liberties Union will be forced to file suit if administrative channels for correcting abuses do not provide proper relief. A similar suit, with the support of the ACLU of New Jersey, has been brought against the officials of the state prison in New Jersey.

SUPREME COURT FREES ACLU SUPPORTED RACISTS. IN KEY CIVIL RIGHTS TEST CASE

A conviction for contempt of an injunction against Edward R. Fields and Robert Lyons, officials of the National States Rights Party, were unanimously set aside by the Supreme Court on December 16. The American Civil Liberties Union through its legal director, Melvin L. Wulf, had urged the Court to make clear that ex parte temporary injunctions -- those granted when only one side has had a hearing -- may not be used to curb free speech and association. The Court, however, ruled on the narrower ground that there was no evidence to support the lower courts' finding that the men had violated the injunction.

Fields and Lyons had distributed handbills announcing a meeting in Fairfield, Alabama. Fairfield ordinances, which ACLU called "unconstitutional on their face," prohibit the distribution of handbills and require the mayor's permit for meetings. An ex parte injunction was issued on the day of the meeting. Fields and Lyons went to the meeting place to announce that the site had been transferred to another town. They distributed copies of the party's newspaper, which did not mention the meeting. No meeting was held. They were arrested and convicted in Jefferson County Circuit Court and the decision was later affirmed by the Alabama State Supreme Court.

The ACLU brief had cited instances of recent use of ex parte injunctions to prevent speeches, demonstrations and public political discussions, including Negro civil rights demonstrations. Commenting at the time of the filing of the brief, ACLU executive director, John de J. Pemberton, Jr., said that the rights of pro-civil rights demonstrators would be protected if the conviction of the National States Rights Party leaders were overturned, and the unconstitutionality of ex parte injunctions were made clear. However, the high court rested its decision only on the "no evidence" or "limited evidence" grounds. The "no evidence" ruling came in the Supreme Court's 1960 decision in the case of Sam Thompson, an elderly Negro convicted of "shuffling" in a Louisville, Kentucky, cafe. The Court then ruled that conviction on no evidence denied due process under the Fourteenth Amendment, and next used this doctrine to free a group of Louisiana sit-in demonstrators. In the National States Rights Party case, therefore, the Court has adhered to a doctrine frequently advanced not only by ACLU but by other civil rights groups and the Justice Department as well, that constitutional rights must be assured to all.

CIVIL LIBERTIES BRIEFS

The Congress has passed a bill suspending for 30 days prior to November 3, 1964, a Federal Communications Act requirement that broadcasters provide equal time for all candidates for public office if time is provided for any. The bill will allow the Democratic and Republican Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates unlimited exposure while letting candidates of minority political parties be ignored. ... A thirteen-day summer workshop on the Bill of Rights was held for teachers, offering three hours of credit for graduate work, at the University of Louisville. Dr. Louis Kesselman, chairman of the Department of Political Science, headed the project, and different speakers addressed the group each day on various aspects of civil liberties.

REC-133
EX-112

61-1901073

April 30, 1964

b6
b7C

[Redacted]
Torrance, California 90502

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

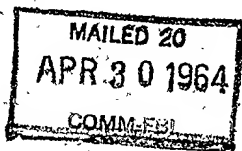
I have received your letter of April 25th and want to thank you for your interest in my book, "Masters of Deceit."

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. It is hoped you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the American Civil Liberties Union.

Enclosed is some literature which I trust will be of interest. Perhaps you may also wish to read my latest book, "A Study of Communism" which is a comprehensive study of the development and expansion of communism throughout the world. A copy may be available in your local library.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (5)

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
Counterintelligence Activities
4-1-61 LEB Introduction

Faith in Freedom

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:jba

(3) Jha

56 MAY 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
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- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Olmes _____
- Indy _____

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

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[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten signature]
B.I.S.

April 25, 1964

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Will you please send me an evaluation of, or information on, the American Civil Liberties Union. I am a senior in high school and I love my country very much. Someone has suggested that I affiliate myself with the ACLU. This person is a staunch United World Federalist. I have read some material against the ACLU, but I need information from an indisputable source.

I have read your book Masters of Deceit and the information has been very valuable to me.

Respectfully yours,

Torrance, California

b6
b7C

EX-112

REC-133

61-190 1073

12 MAY 4 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

Torrance, Calif.
90502

ack. qua
4-30-64

p30

May 19, 1964

2B
BB
61-190-1074
[Redacted]
Playa del Rey, California

b6
b7c

Dear Mrs. [Redacted]

Your letter of May 12th, with enclosure, has been received.

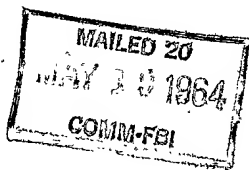
With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance but trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy. It is hoped you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the American Civil Liberties Union.

Enclosed is some literature I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures (4)

"Faith In Freedom"

Let's Fight Communism Sanely

4/1/61 LEB Introduction

4/17/62 Internal Security Statement

DTP:js (3)

See note on next page.

Tolson _____
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Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAY 19 3 31 PM '64

61 MAY 27 1964

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The American Civil Liberties Union with headquarters in New York City has not been investigated by the Bureau. The Los Angeles Chapter has circulated a petition calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Seattle Chapter has recommended an investigation of the FBI. SAC Letter 58-52 instructed the field to advise the Bureau of any action taken by the ACLU to investigate the Bureau. (61-190-834)

-2-

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~~Mohr _____~~
~~Casper _____~~
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~~Conrad _____~~
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~~Sullivan _____~~
~~Tavel _____~~
~~Trotter _____~~
~~Tele. Room _____~~
~~Holmes _____~~
~~Gandy _____~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

May 12, 1964

Dear Sirs:

2nd
I would like some information on the American Civil Liberties Union, as I was sent the attached letter asking to join the organization and it appeared to me that I had heard somewhere that the organization was a "front organization of the Communist Party."

As a California school teacher, this is especially important as this particular letter has been sent to every teacher in California and can do considerable harm if other teachers are not aware of the organization, assuming that I am correct in saying that it is one of the front organizations.

Please let me know on this matter as soon as possible so that I can present possible findings to the LOS ANGELES BOARD OF EDUCATION here in California to stop other teachers from hoax or joining the organization. As an American, I enjoy freedom and want to keep it that way. Here's hoping that I can preserve part of it by being well informed about organizations and asking qualified sources for the answers.

Thank you very much for your cooperation. A speedy reply will be greatly appreciated.

REC-101

2 MAY 20 1964

Very sincerely yours,

[Redacted Signature]

Playa del Rey, California

Teacher and citizen

b6
b7c

CORRESPONDENCE
8-27-64

ack 5/19/64 DDP:8
mail
ENCLOSURE

P19

W. M. Smith, President
George Staff, Vice-President
Winnie Ferguson, Secretary
Abraham Gorenfeld, Treasurer
Ernest Angell, National Chairman
John de J. Pemberton, Jr.
National Executive Director
Eason Monroe,
Southern California Executive Director
A. L. Wirin, Counsel



MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

ROOM 202 / 323 WEST FIFTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90013 / MA 6-5156

Rod Serling, Chairman

May 1964

Dear Friend

I am writing this letter because I believe that you as a teacher and I as a writer can no longer remain disassociated while the kind of America we stand for is being corroded by racial hate, mob ignorance and violence. I am also writing you because historically, by the very nature of what we are, the teacher and the writer have been natural allies against oppression of every kind and in every era. United we have always been among the strongest forces of justice and reason. Divided, we have always been among the first to be suppressed. For these reasons I believe we must join forces again, now, to defeat not only demagoguery wherever it exists, but also to combat those who are so industriously promoting real estate "values" over human values here in California.

Because much of the coming struggle will be fought in the courts, I am therefore asking you to join all of us in the American Civil Liberties Union. ACLU has been in the forefront of the legal battles for every American's civil liberties and civil rights for over forty years. For the writer, ACLU has consistently fought against censorship. For the teacher, ACLU has consistently fought for academic freedom. The famous Scopes' "Monkey Trial" is only one example. And in the Negro's current struggle for freedom, ACLU is again consistent: our committees are included in vital inter-racial and intergovernmental negotiations -- ACLU lawyers are volunteering their time to furnish emergency legal aid -- the ACLU Arts Division is promoting better understanding of the issues via radio, TV and public appearances. All of this work is in addition to the legal and legislative efforts in other vital areas of civil liberties.

To continue this work successfully, we need an ever-growing membership -- and more people like you. So I am asking you to join with us by sending your check for \$5, payable to ACLU, in the enclosed envelope. Please do it now.

Sincerely

Rod Serling
61-190-1074

ENCLOSURE

Steve Allen
Dana Andrews
J. Edward Atkinson
George Axelrod
Saul Bass
Rabbi Leonard I. Beerman
George E. Bodle
Amerigo Bozzani
Ray Bradbury
Hon. Thomas Bradley
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Braverman
Rev. H. H. Brookins
Hon. George E. Brown, Jr.
Rev. John Burt
Arthur Carstens
Tom Carvey
Dr. John Caughey
Del Coffey
Norman Corwin
Rev. John Doggett, Jr.
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Norman O. Houston
H. Claude Hudson, D.D.S.
Marsha Hunt
Richard A. Ibanez
Christopher Isherwood
Robert Joseph
Abbott Kaplan
Abraham Kaplan
Leon Kaplan
Rev. Julian Keiser
Saburo Kido
Gene Kelly
E. A. King
Rabbi Albert M. Lewis
Rev. Gordon A. MacInnes
Hon. Lester A. McMillan
Gary Merrill
Hyman Miller, M.D.
Loren Miller
Hon. Billy G. Mills
Nate Monaster
Everett Moore
Rita Moreno
Edward Mosk
Katsuma Mukaeda
Frank E. Munoz
Don Murray
Dred Scott Neusom
Toby Osos
Seniel Ostrow
Isaac Pacht
Jerry Pacht
Perry C. Parks, Jr.
Linus Pauling
Frank Paz
Gifford Phillips
Jerome Posner
Paul Posner
Stephen Reichert, Jr.
Marshall Ross
Harry Roth
Lester Roth
Hon. Edward Roybal
Robert Ryan
Dore Scharly
Paul Schrade
Rev. Henry P. Schroerluke
Alan Sieroty
John F. Simmons, M.D.
Milton Sperling
Bill Stout
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Syer
Manesba T. Tackett
Christopher Taylor, D.D.S.
Rev. Daniel Towler
Philip Wain
Clare Warner
Charles Warren
James Whitmore
Robert Wise
Joseph Wolf
Claude Worrell
Joseph Wyatt
Paul Ziffren

CHARLES M. TEAGUE
13TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

April 23, 1964

Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach
Assistant Director - Crime Records Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Deke:

American Civil Liberties Union

Enclosed is the letter I talked with you about
in our telephone conversation yesterday afternoon.

Your assistance will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Chuck

CHARLES M. TEAGUE, M. C.

CMT:js

Enclosure

*ack: M.A. Jones to DeLoach memo
4-25-64 JCF:llh*

ENCLOSURE

REC- 56

61-190-1075

15 MAY 26 1964

MAY 27 1964

JUN 8 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-101792-

[REDACTED]
Santa Barbara, Calif.
April 17, 1964

Congressman Charles M. Teague
House Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

A teacher in the Hope elementary School District has had his car and his home defaced with painted symbols of Communism, and a threat of bombing has been made against him on the telephone. Local law enforcement people are, I believe, investigating.

It happens that the teacher in question is an officer in the Santa Barbara Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, an organization upon which the "Communist-front" label has often been placed in the past.

orig. returned to Cong. Teague 4/27/64 jcf-1075
ENCLOSURE 61-14820-1075

Since you in Washington have access to responsible persons in the F.B.I., I would like to beg your assistance in obtaining information clarifying the status of the A.C.L.U. with the F.B.I. as far as any real, known Communist activity is concerned. It would be most helpful if the information were reported to the local newspapers:

- ① Santa Barbara News-Press, Santa Barbara, Calif.,
- ② Santa Gazette-Citizen, Santa, Calif.,
- ③ The Freedom Press, Santa Barbara, Calif.

In addition, the Hope School District Superintendent should be informed of the facts obtained.

It is my personal belief

page 3

that the teacher is a fine citizen and that his activity in the A.C.L.U. is due to a sincere wish to help others. I feel that help from a person of your stature is necessary to prevent further harassment of Santa Barbara people who may take part in the work of politically liberal organizations; and that, of course, if there is any real subversive activity in such organizations, that fact too should be made known to those involved.

b6
b7C

Sincerely,

(May [redacted])

trustee, Hope School District

Informant

Santa Barbara, Calif.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-27-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MRS. [REDACTED]
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

BACKGROUND:

Congressman Charles M. Teague, Republican, California, wrote to you (Mr. DeLoach) on 4-23-64, enclosing a letter he received from the captioned individual.

In her letter to Congressman Teague, Mrs. [REDACTED] Santa Barbara, California, advised that a teacher (whom she does not name) in the Hope Elementary School District has had his car and home defaced with painted symbols of communism, and a threat of bombing has been made against him on the telephone. She believes local authorities are conducting investigations concerning this matter.

Mrs. [REDACTED] advised that this teacher is an officer in the Santa Barbara Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). She points out that she is writing Congressman Teague since he has access to responsible persons in the FBI, and she would like to obtain information clarifying the status of the ACLU.

She goes on to say that it would be most helpful if such information was reported to the local newspapers as well as the Hope School District Superintendent. She states that the teacher is a fine citizen and that his activity in the ACLU is due to a sincere wish to help others.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Congressman Teague

Our files contain no information of a derogatory nature concerning Congressman Teague with whom we have enjoyed friendly relations, mostly of a constituent inquiry nature. He was sent an autographed copy of "Masters of Deceit" and an autographed photograph in March, 1962. He was given an autographed copy of "A Study of Communism" on 2-6-63.

REC- 56

On the basis of information available, it was not possible to identify Mrs. [REDACTED] in Bufiles.

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (2)

JCF:blh
(4)

(continued next page)

CORRESPONDENCE

JUN 8 1964

FILED IN 102-101792
UNRECORDED COPY

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: MRS. [REDACTED]

Santa Barbara (California) Chapter, American Civil Liberties Union

The American Civil Liberties Union is made up of several chapters throughout the United States and has its headquarters in New York. We have never investigated the ACLU. Our files contain no information concerning a Santa Barbara, California, Chapter. However, the Los Angeles Chapter has circulated pamphlets advocating the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

It should be noted that the Santa Barbara Student Committee for Civil Liberties was the subject of an investigation by our Los Angeles Office in 1961. This investigation was discontinued in view of the lack of information indicating Communist Party control over that organization.

b6
b7C

OBSERVATION:

It is felt that the best interests of the Bureau would be served by having Congressman Teague orally advised ^{that} although we are unable to be of assistance to his constituent, Mrs. [REDACTED] he may wish to know that the ACLU has not been the subject of an investigation by the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

That someone in your (Mr. DeLoach's) office contact Congressman Teague and orally advise him that although we cannot be of any assistance to Mrs. [REDACTED] he may wish to know that the ACLU has not been the subject of an investigation by the FBI. Mrs. [REDACTED] letter should be returned to him at this time and the suggestion made that he may wish to check with the House Committee on Un-American Activities for any information they may have concerning the ACLU.

↓
Handled
Winkler
5-18-64
els

✓

TD JPM
GRC

PERS. REC. UNIT

May 27, 1964

EX-104

REC-121

61-190-1077

[Redacted]

Eugene, Oregon 97405

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

Your letter of May 18th, with enclosure, has been received.

Although there are many known or suspected communist-front or communist-infiltrated organizations continually under investigation by the FBI, it is not possible for this Bureau to publish their names. A regulation of the Department of Justice prohibits the disclosure of information in our files to other than appropriate agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government. In view of the foregoing, I trust you will understand why I cannot comment as you suggested.

Enclosed is a copy of the list of organizations which have been cited as subversive by the Department of Justice of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450, in addition to some other material which I trust will be of interest.

In response to your inquiry, Special Agent [Redacted] is presently assigned to our New York Office located at 201 East 69th Street, New York, New York 10021.

MAILED 10
MAY 27 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - New York - Enclosure

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (5)

DFC:med (4)

(see Note and Enclosures page 2)

1347 XEROX

JUN 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAY 27 2 29 PM '64

DTC

Mr. [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing identifiable concerning correspondent or the publication "Legal Voters." Bufiles contain nothing derogatory concerning Mrs. [REDACTED] The American Civil Liberties Union is well known to the Bureau but has never been the subject of an investigation.

Enclosures:

Attorney General's List of Organization
Do You Really Understand Communism?
My Answer to Communism and Crime
Deadly Duel
One Nation's Response to Communism

[Redacted]
Eugene, Oregon 97405
May 18, 1964.

F. B. I.
Dep't. of Justice
Pa. Avenue at 9th N. W.
Washington D. C.

b6
b7c

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Here in Eugene, Oregon, we have a fine city with a good upright mayor and a responsible City Council. I personally, and groups with whom I associate, are becoming alarmed at the way certain people and organizations in our area, and apparently across our great nation are spreading hate, discention and encouraging lawlessness. It seems their object is to destroy our country's religious faith, and our National traditions.

As this appears to be a pattern communism follows, I was wondering if you have information that could help in identifying people or organizations that have been or are now so called communist front groups. I am particularly concerned about the Civil Liberties Union and would appreciate any information you could give about them or others.

^{oAmerican}
[Redacted] and his wife were good friends of our when they lived in Milwaukie, Oregon, and I am wondering if he is still with the F. B. I.

Sincerely

[Redacted Signature]

ENCLOSURE

ack 5-26-64:
DFC: rsp / yje

112917 XEROX

JUN 5 1964

REC-121

61-190-1077

2 MAY 28 1964

EX 104

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

C2

LEGAL VOTERS

No. 21

NEWSLETTER

March 24, 1964

PURPOSE - - of THIS NEWSLETTER IS TO FOCUS ATTENTION upon things which YOU can do to encourage better legislation and become a better INFORMED CITIZEN. Even though the world situation looks grim, coordination of effort toward a better world is our only HOPE. "Never give up the ship."

Mrs. Florence Reed Cook, Editor
156 Elkay Drive, Eugene, Oregon

BACK-ALLEY LINGO FAVORED IN U of O PUBLICATION


The following are excerpts from the
NORTHWEST REVIEW, Fall 1963 issue.

Page 20 NWR - (poet - Philip Whalen)

"FRIDAY ALREADY HALF-
way shot in the ass, nearly

noontime lunch
Can you remember the things you're
supposed to remember:
your past lives, the thoughts
Of others and the unthinkable."

Page 25 - NWR (poet Philip Whalen)

" this is the evening
star.

this is the end of my life

REQUIESCAT,
Sweetie,

(what's he lying about
now,
for Christ's sake?

How I love me! How much
I'd give for a divorce.
! or simply get very
drunk

PUKE, SPEW,
DEFECATE,
WEEP."

(over)

Ed. Note - -

If you, the reader can't understand the jargon in column one, you are not the only one. However, the U of O has been exchanging issues with other institutions in addition to having a national distributor, thus creating an image of Higher Education in Oregon.

The eleven members of the editorial staff, are reported to be graduate students in the English Department.

Page 3 NWR - -

SPONSORS: Richard M. Davis, Arthur S. Flemming, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Frohn-mayer, Mrs. Virginia M. Haseltine, U of O Dept. of Political Science, U of O Library, U of O School of Architecture and Allied Arts, U of O School of Journalism.

DONORS: J. Myron Berggren, George Bluestone, Quirinus Breen, Dr. and Mrs. Mylon Buck, Nikki Cassileth, R. V. Cassill, Edna W. Chittcock, R. R. Cuscaden, Robert F. Dierdorff, Alice Henson Ernst, H. H. Fraser, Stanley B. Greenfield, James B. Hall, Stanley D. Heisler, Michael Hollister, John L. Hulteng, Phillip Isenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Johnson, Sylvan Karchmer, R. N. Lowe, Ken McAllister, Rev. and Mrs. Wesley G. Nichol森, Herbert M. Orrell, Mrs. Paul L. Patterson, Joseph H. Pierre, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth W. Porter, Mrs. Catherine Rau, Mrs. E. S. Stinsman, Norman Sundberg, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tiedt, David Zundel."

(The five Consulting Editors are:
Edwin R. Bingham, John L. Hulteng,
David McCosh, A. K. Weatherhead,
Christof Wegelin.)

61-199-1077
ENCLOSURE

Page 22 NWR - (poet - Philip Whalen)

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE
SECOND MILLENNIUM B. C.

"Read Gordon Childe what if he is a
commonist

Who knows better
2 thousand years of work yourself to
death

building God a house
tending God's ducks & pigs
killing God's enemies
kissing God's ass" . . .

* * * * *

Page 28 NWR - (poet, Philip Whalen)

"I want a dish of Chinese black
mushrooms
I want a lot of hashish (marijuana-FRC)
I want to write nine best-seller
novels in a row.
I want everyone to let me alone
except for that naked friend
of whom I've already spoken
I want a little peace & quiet."

* * * * *

Page 131 NWR - -

"We want to thank Arthur S. Flemming,
president of this university, for his
continued and generous support of North-
west Review at a time when the university's
funds were so severely limited, and,
too, for his continued defense of the
freedom and integrity of editorial judg-
ment."

* * * * *

"We are pleased to publish in this
issue, for the first time in NWR, poems
by Philip Whalen, one of our best and
widely known native poets (he is from
The Dalles & graduate from Reed)" . . .

* * * * *

Ed. Note -

If you dislike the image created in
NWR's fall 1963 issue, speak up. (FRC)

Page 51 NWR - (poet - Antonin Artaud)

THE SEARCH FOR EXCREMENT

"There where it smells of dung
it smells of being
Mankind could easily not have dropped dung,
not have opened the anal pouch,
but he chose to drop dung
as he would have chosen to live
rather than consent to living death.

In order not to crap
he would have had to consent
to non-being,
that is to say, to living death.

There is in being
something particularly tempting for man
and this something is precisely
SHIT
(Here bellowingly.)"

* * * * *

Page 131 NWR -

"The defeat, by referendum, of the tax
bill in Oregon on last October 15 result-
ed in losses of funds in many budgets at
the university, including Northwest Re-
view's. Because of this, we regret to
announce that there will be no prize
money available to award the best poetry
and fiction in NWR's Volume 6.

"Also, because our funds have become
so limited, we would like here to make a
special and unusual request for finan-
cial help from our readers - - in the
form of subscriptions, gift subscrip-
tions, and contributions as Donors and
Sponsors."

* * * * *

Ed. Note - -

There are 72 pages of imagery poetry
in the Fall issue of NWR, 31 pages of
which are devoted to a French poet,
Antonin Artaud, in his series, "To have
Done with the Judgment of God." The a-
bove quote from "The Search for Excrement"
is a part of that series. (FRC)

X

REC-1

61-190 7078

June 17, 1964

EX-103

[Redacted]

Livermore, California

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

Your letter of June 13th has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. In addition, this Bureau has never issued any public statements regarding the organization about which you asked.

Enclosed is some material I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (5)
Counterintelligence Activities
4/17/62 Internal Security Statement
"Faith in Freedom"
The FBI: The Protector of Civil Liberties
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The FBI has never conducted an investigation of the American Civil Liberties Union. It is noted that the Fifth Report of the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on un-American Activities in 1949 cited the American Civil Liberties Union as heavily infiltrated with communists and fellow travelers and frequently following the Communist Party Line and defending communists, particularly in its Los Angeles unit.

Tolson _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DFG:pfj

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

JUN 18 9 56 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

June 13, 1964

Mr. Hoover:

I am in the process of some personal research on the subject of the American Civil Liberties Union. Up to this point I have gathered statements made by the Internal Security Subcommittee, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Civil Service Commission, John F. Kennedy, Harry S Truman, and Dwight Eisenhower.

I would very much like to know your opinion of the ACLU, its membership, activities and aims -- from both your own personal standpoint, and the official opinion of the Bureau. Has the Bureau ever issued such printed statements concerning the ACLU? If so, when? And if so, how may I obtain copies?

Thank you very much for your time and consideration of the matter.



Livermore, Calif.

b6
b7c

REC-1

EX-103

ack 6-17-64

DFC:jjb

61-190-1078

12 JUN 19 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

217

June 12, 1964

BY LIAISON

61-190-
Honorable Walter W. Jenkins
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

On June 10, 1964, Mr. Carl Rachlin, Chief Counsel of the Congress of Racial Equality, Mr. Leo Pfeffer, General Counsel of the American Jewish Congress, and a Mr. Lucas of the American Civil Liberties Union called at FBI Headquarters. These gentlemen advised that their organizations had arranged for approximately 100 attorneys to be stationed in potential trouble areas in the South between now and Labor Day. These attorneys are to be used to provide legal guidance and counsel for civil rights demonstrators.

Mr. Rachlin of the Congress of Racial Equality advised that he and the representatives of the American Jewish Congress and the American Civil Liberties Union were concerned about plans of the National Lawyers Guild to supply legal counsel for civil rights demonstrators and according to Mr. Rachlin, the Guild is establishing an office for this purpose in Jackson, Mississippi, this summer.

Mr. Pfeffer of the American Jewish Congress advised that he and his colleagues were concerned regarding protection for these attorneys while they were representing demonstrators in the South. The FBI's role in civil rights matters was carefully explained to these gentlemen, and it was pointed out that the FBI is not empowered to provide personal protection for individuals. These men were told that the FBI would give immediate investigative attention to all civil rights violations within our investigative jurisdiction and that such investigations would be impartial and exhaustive and that the facts would be furnished to the Department of Justice for consideration.

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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones
NOTE: See DeLoach to Mohr memo dated 6-10-64 and captioned, "Carl Rachlin, Chief Counsel, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE, Leo Pfeffer, American Jewish Congress, Mr. Lucas, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)."

HPL:bsp (6)

64 JUN 26 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

100-225892-731
ORIGINAL FILED IN
6-16-64
JUN 12 5 15 PM '64
FBI - READING ROOM

Honorable Walter W. Jenkins

Messrs. Rachlin, Pfeffer and Lucas were further advised that if their attorneys felt their personal safety was in danger that they should promptly contact the chief of police in the community in which they were working, they should inform the chief as to their identity and as to the type of work they were performing and it was stressed that these attorneys should be completely above-board in all such contacts.

Mr. Rachlin of the Congress of Racial Equality stated that he was desirous that local FBI field divisions be made aware of the identities of these attorneys and arrangements were made to furnish FBI Headquarters a list of these attorneys and their assignments in the various southern cities. This list will thereafter be furnished to the appropriate FBI field divisions.

These representatives were fully briefed regarding the FBI's role in civil rights investigations, and it was pointed out that although the FBI had been subjected to severe criticism because of a failure, intentionally or otherwise, to understand our jurisdiction by extremist groups from both sides of the spectrum, that our investigations were going to be conducted thoroughly and impartially and that under no conditions would the FBI exceed its prescribed statutory authority.

These representatives from the Congress of Racial Equality, the American Jewish Congress and the American Civil Liberties Union advised that they were conferring with the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. The FBI will maintain close contact with these groups and will advise you of any pertinent developments regarding their activities as they relate to the civil rights situation during the coming months.

Sincerely yours,

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 10, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: CARL RACHLIN
CHIEF COUNSEL
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)
LEO PFEFFER
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
MR. LUCAS, AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Malone ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

As I advised you yesterday, Mr. Rachlin of CORE requested that I meet with him and two other gentlemen for lunch today. Rachlin called my office this morning, advised the conference with Burke Marshall had been delayed and therefore I invited Mr. Rachlin to stop by my office between 11:40 and noon today. Shortly thereafter Mr. Pfeffer, General Counsel of the American Jewish Congress, and Mr. Lucas of ACLU joined us. [redacted] from my office also sat in on the conference.

b6
b7c

Mr. Rachlin, a very intense and somewhat high-strung individual, did most of the talking for the group. He explained that CORE, together with the American Jewish Congress and the ACLU, had arranged for approximately 100 attorneys to be in the South in key trouble areas between now and Labor Day. These attorneys will be working out of Jacksonville, Jackson, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta, Memphis and New Orleans and their purpose will be to provide legal guidance and counsel to civil rights demonstrators. Rachlin claimed that they had 98 attorneys lined up for assignment at the present time and they expect to sign up 50 more attorneys later on. He also pointed out that many of these attorneys will not be spending the entire summer in these assignments but that an individual attorney may spend two weeks on an assignment and then be replaced by another individual.

Initially, Rachlin took pains to point out at some length that he and the ACLU and the American Jewish Congress counsels were perturbed by plans of the National Lawyers' Guild to supply attorneys for civil rights demonstrators this summer. He said he knew the Guild was setting up a Jackson, Mississippi, office and he felt that this was undesirable. He expressed considerable concern over the possibility that these attorneys would try to encroach on the role of CORE lawyers in defending rights demonstrators. Rachlin indicated that many of the young attorneys in their own organizations had not had any experience in opposing the

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. Jones
- HPL:bsp (5)

JUN 23 1964

RESEARCH
(Continued next page)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-22-892-
PERS. REC. UNIT

DeLoach to Mohr memo
RE: CARL RACHLIN, CORE
LEO PFEFFER, AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

communists such as Messrs. Pfeffer, Lucas, and he had encountered during the 1930's.

Mr. Pfeffer said that their group's primary concern was for the protection of these attorneys and he wanted to know precisely the role played by the FBI.

I went into considerable detail in discussing the FBI's role in civil rights matters and I emphasized very carefully the fact that under no circumstances could the FBI provide personal protection for individuals and I pointed out to these men that as they well knew the FBI could not be in a position of usurping the responsibilities of local law enforcement officers. I told these men that also as they were fully aware, the FBI would give immediate investigative attention to any complaint of a civil rights violation within our jurisdiction, that the investigation would be completely impartial, exhaustive and the facts would be furnished the Department for decision.

Rachlin wanted to know what he should do in the event a local situation should get out of hand and that their attorneys were unable to locate a local FBI Agent. I told him that these attorneys should always feel free to call the regional office of the FBI, they could call me here in Washington, that if there was a violation within our jurisdiction we would look into the matter at once.

Mr. Pfeffer said that he was concerned about the personal safety of some of these attorneys--he wondered what these men could do to provide protection for themselves. I told Pfeffer that if any of these attorneys were going into a town and they felt concern for their physical safety that they should, of course, not hesitate to go to the local chief of police, inform them of their identity, inform them of the type of work they were going to be doing, inform them of where they were staying and recommend they be completely above-board in all such contacts. These gentlemen agreed that this was the proper course of action and that these lawyers would be so informed.

Rachlin pointed out that it might be desirable for the local FBI offices to know the identities of these attorneys who would be engaged in such work and he wondered how this could best be handled. He said that they had a list of these lawyers and I told Rachlin that he should feel free to send us the list including data as to where these attorneys were going to be working this summer and we would see to it that the FBI Field divisions were advised as to these men's identities.

Mr. Pfeffer expressed general concern regarding activities of some of the more active hate groups and I told him that for their own private information, the FBI necessarily possessed sources of information within these groups, that, of course, it was necessary to have informant penetration in all organizations which posed an internal security threat. Mr. Lucas pointed out

DeLoach to Mohr memo
RE: CARL RACHLIN, CORE
LEO PFEFFER, AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

that his organization had some sources within these groups also, and said that a former Agent by the name of [redacted] handled the sources of information for them. (Former SA [redacted] to enter private business. His file reflects that he has been active in civil rights matters and in 1958 he was identified as being affiliated with B'nai B'rith.)

I took occasion to point out that the FBI had been subjected to a large amount of unjustified criticism by extremist groups on both sides of the spectrum and I noted that while we are often charged with having only Southern Agents in our Southern offices that actually we have more native northerners than southerners in all the key trouble areas of the South.

Our discussion was terminated when these men had to leave for their appointment with Burke Marshall at noon. I think it was a worthwhile meeting and I am hopeful this group has a better perspective regarding our role in civil rights affairs. These men said they would like to maintain close contact with my office when difficulties arose and I stressed that they should not hesitate to do so, noting, of course, that Mr. [redacted] of CORE and I were in frequent contact.

The above is for information.

b6
b7c

John
W. Del
John
Des. to memo on above
to [unclear]
X

EX-105

Honorable John R. Milligan, Jr.)
Court of Common Pleas
Division of Domestic Relations
Stark County
Canton, Ohio 44702

received. Your letter of July 8th, with enclosure, has been

Although I would like to be of service, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the organization about which you asked.

I am enclosing a copy of the list of organizations designated by the Department of Justice, as subversive, pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Perhaps you will also want to obtain a copy of "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" which was prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This booklet can be secured for 70 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
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Sullivan _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosure 705 14 3 01
1 - Cleveland - Enclosure
WAM:kpl (4)

RECEIVED: 01/25/10

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUL 14 3 19 PM '64
REC'D--READING ROOM
FBI

Court of Common Pleas

DIVISION OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Stark County

CANTON, OHIO 44702

PHONE 454-5651

July 8, 1964

DONALD L. MCGARROLL
JUDGE

JOHN R. MILLIGAN JR.
JUDGE

JOHN E. YOUNG
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

W. DONALD READER
REFEREE



Federal Bureau of
Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly advise me whether the
following organization is listed as subversive,
Communist front, etc:

The Cleveland Civil Liberties Union
710 Ninth-Chester Bldg.,
Cleveland 14, Ohio.

I am enclosing a brochure "What About
Smut" which impresses me as highly misleading,
and I would appreciate any comment you might have.

Yours very truly,

EX-108

REC-48

6 JUL 15 1964

cc Hon. Frank T. Bow, M.C.
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

COPIES TO
MILITARY
M 14

and child. It is the right and responsibility of each parent to guide his own child as he deems best in terms of the needs of that child, without interference from outside the home.

Ideally, our best hope for dealing with unwholesome reading materials is parental control over reading habits of their children. Here is what Dr. Benjamin Spock, eminent authority on child care, has said on this point.

"Ultimately the molding of the character of children, and the control of what they do and see, are the responsibility of parents. I think it is wiser to rely on them, and on the laws which punish obscenity, than to delegate to government officials the power to decide in advance what we are to be permitted to see."

And a congressman's advice to parents concerned about television crime programs applies equally well in principle to reading material: "Did you ever think of turning the damn thing off?"

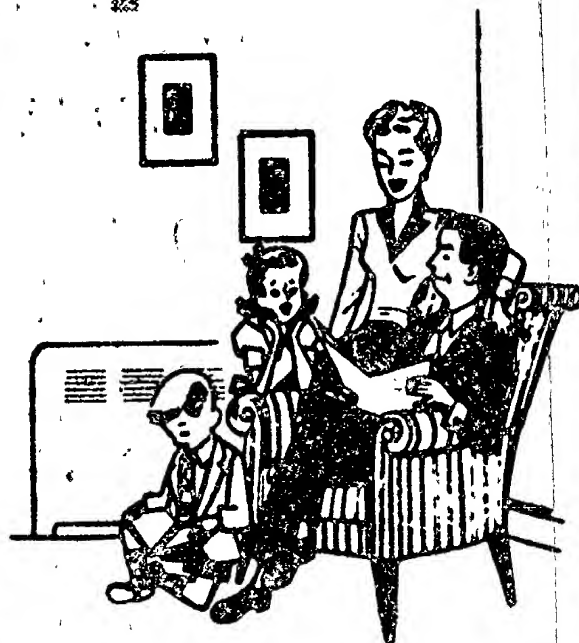
Psychiatrists and sociologists point out that the child cannot be completely insulated from the unwholesome aspects of the world about him. It is up to the parents to provide the security and guidance which enable the child to know the seamy side of life without being influenced undesirably by it. Parents can stimulate their children to find pleasure in the thousands of good books available, - and can demand of publishers and booksellers that more and more good ones be printed and distributed.

The Cleveland Civil Liberties Union offers assistance in the form of speakers, discussion leaders and reading matter to clubs, community groups, and other organizations who wish to study further the problem of obscenity and censorship.

Additional copies of this pamphlet available from:

Cleveland Civil Liberties Union
710 Ninth-Chester Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio
Superior 1-6276

WHAT ABOUT SMUT?



**MUST WE LIMIT FREEDOM OF
EXPRESSION IN ORDER TO
PROTECT OUR CHILDREN FROM
UNWHOLESOME INFLUENCES?**

A Statement By
The Cleveland Civil Liberties Union
710 Ninth-Chester Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio
Superior 1-6276

61-190-1079

Responsible people do not want their children to be reading smut.

But it doesn't automatically follow that crime and horror comics, suggestive books or girls' magazines should be banned from newsstands and drug-store shelves.

Let's see why.

Censorship of reading material limits the freedom of expression guaranteed to us under the Bill of Rights. We believe censorship is permissible under our Constitution only if there is a clear and present danger to the community, and only if it can be proven that this danger is directly caused by the material which is censored.

WHAT CAUSES DELINQUENCY?

It has been suggested that one of the important dangers facing us today is corruption of our youth, expressed in crime and delinquency. Is delinquency really caused by smutty photographs and stories of violence and bloodshed? Here's what two leading experts say.

"In summary, then, as psychologists, we assert that there is no reliable evidence that reading or other fantasy activities lead to anti-social behavior."

- Brown University Psychologists
Report on Censorship

"In terms of the experience I have had in working in a Juvenile Court setting, I would like to reiterate that..... exposure to the general run of programs in the various forms of communications, has been a minor and always superficial influence on the delinquent."

- Dr. Oscar Harbo, Chief Psychiatrist,
Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court

In scientific studies of delinquency, the causes usually given are economic insecurity, educational deficiencies, parental neglect, slums and poor housing, and psychological defects. According to these studies, reading materials do not cause delinquency.

ARBITRARY OR CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS?

Nonetheless, well-intentioned persons have formed organizations opposing the reading material they consider undesirable. No one can dispute their right to organize, to object to any publication, or to give their opinions to book publishers and newsdealers. We respect that right.

And we expect these organizations to recognize

and respect the rights of the rest of us. We have the companion right to be able to find in a convenient bookstore or a nearby newsstand the books, magazines, and newspapers we want to buy and read, even materials which are not popular. Newsdealers and booksellers have the companion right to enjoy the trade of people who want to buy from them; neither buyer nor seller should be threatened or intimidated with economic pressure or reprisals.

Nor can we accept arbitrary acts by public officials -- illegal search or seizure, discrimination against or persecution of any person or group. Even those whose views on art and literature differ from the conventions of the majority, have a right to hold such views without intimidation. Censoring organizations with emotional appeals to morality should not sway us from our basic concern for the protection of civil liberties. We must continue to insist that constitutional procedures be followed in any action against material someone believes to be obscene.

There are adequate federal, state and local laws against obscene literature. Obscene material can be removed from sale and the seller severely punished under the law. But first it must be proved in open court, before a jury, with legal counsel for the defense, and in accord with due process, that the material in question is in fact obscene.

WHERE DOES CENSORSHIP LEAD?

Any other method of dealing with material charged with being obscene is contrary to our American traditions. Censorship, experience has shown, can't be limited. When a group, however well-intending, has started to ban books and magazines of any type, in most cases it has moved on to suppress the novels of Pulitzer Prize winners and even the plays of Shakespeare. The next step is suppression of unorthodox ideas, unconventional economic theories and non-conforming political views.

Conformity replaces individuality and democracy gives way to the goosestep. This can lead, through the suppression of minority or divergent beliefs, to dictatorship and the police-state.

WHO DECIDES

WHAT'S BEST FOR YOUR CHILD?

Censorship constitutes a dangerous invasion of the family by an impersonal government. The authority of the State is interposed between parent

EX 109

August 17, 1964

REC- 5161-190-1080

Mr. Richard A. Whitney
American Civil Liberties Union
Illinois Division
19 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Dear Mr. Whitney:

This is in response to your letter of August 7, 1964, wherein you requested homicide statistics for the State of Illinois. My staff has prepared pertinent information which is available through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which you will find enclosed.

The number of homicides and rates for the State of Illinois are published in the annual issues of Uniform Crime Reports. Back copies of these issues can be obtained in local public or university libraries. Keep in mind that since 1958 new methods were used in constructing rates and estimating crime.

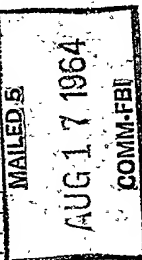
There is no information available concerning indictments through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and conviction data is limited to national summaries, as shown in current issues. The supplemental data on homicide which is enclosed is a new collection of information initiated in 1961.

It is hoped the above will be of some value to you, and if you have any additional questions concerning interpretation please write.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. Tabulation #2 cautions against interpreting two-year figures as trend since identical JJD:asg (3) cities not used. Trend appears in UCR-63.

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐



Illinois Division

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

FRANKLIN S. POLLAK
Executive Director

SEYMOUR H. BUCHOLZ
Staff Counsel

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

August 7, 1964

Dear Sir:

Under the auspices of the Illinois Division of the American Civil Liberties Union, we are undertaking a study of capital punishment in Illinois. The greater portion of the paper will be devoted to case histories of all persons given the death sentence or executed in Illinois since 1950. This group of cases will be compared with another group comprising murder convictions for which the death penalty was not imposed.

We have been having great difficulty in finding State-wide statistics on homicide. No Illinois agency so far contacted has them. The Uniform Crime Reports also do not contain the information we need, but we hoped that they might be based on information which, though valuable to us, does not appear in the Reports.

Do you have the following information on homicide in Illinois?

1. The number of homicides each year since and including 1950.
 - A. The race, sex, and age of the perpetrator, if his identity is known.
 - B. The race and sex of the decedent.
 - C. The nature of the crime, whether a gangland murder, police killing, felony murder, etc.
2. The number of indictments each year for the same period.
 - A. The race, sex, and age, of the defendant.
 - B. Same as in 1.
 - C. Same as in 1.
3. The number of convictions each year for the same period.
 - A. Same as in 2.
 - B. Same as in 1.
 - C. Same as in 1.

REC- 51 61-190-1080

AUG 18 1964

Any information of this type which you can supply us will be greatly appreciated.

EX 104
Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Whitney

Richard A. Whitney

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Executive Director

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: August 11, 1964

FROM : C. R. DAVIDSON

SUBJECT: ~~RESOLUTION OF NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA~~
~~CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ON FEDERAL~~
~~EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOSEXUALS~~

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Gale ☐
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

That there is continuing wide spread promotion to get the Civil Service Commission (CSC) to drop the bar against homosexuals in the Federal service is indicated by the receipt through the mail by me as the Bureau's Personnel Officer of the enclosed copy of a resolution by captioned organization. In the resolution, the captioned organization calls upon CSC to reconsider its policies under which homosexuals are considered to be unsuitable for employment or retention in the Federal service simply by virtue of past or present homosexual preferences, tendencies or private practices. The National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union (NCACLU) contends that homosexual behavior per se is irrelevant to Federal employment and that current policies of CSC do not provide equal opportunity for all people; that on the contrary, those policies discriminate against homosexuals for reasons which have not been shown to have basis in fact.

The enclosed notes that the resolution reflects the thinking of the NCACLU only and not the National American Civil Liberties Union which has the resolution under consideration.

Bureau files show the NCACLU was granted a charter by the American Civil Liberties Union on 2-5-62. Neither the parent nor the area organization has been subject of a Bureau investigation although memorandum 3-1-62 set forth subversive information in Bureau files on members of the executive board of the NCACLU.

RECOMMENDATION:

No action is necessary and this was set forth to show the continuing wide spread promotion along lines of the resolution involved.

RGH:mfs (7)

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. C. R. Davidson
- 1 - Mr. Cavanaugh

ENCLOSURE

69 AUG 24 1964
49

REG-1561-190-1081

6 AUG 18 1964

August 7, 1964

RESOLUTION OF
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION*
ON FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOSEXUALS

It is widely recognized that the homosexual in the United States is the target for prejudice, discrimination and abuse in many areas of life. It is of particular concern to the NCACLU that an important source of such discrimination is the Federal government.

It is the present official policy of the United States Civil Service Commission that homosexuals are not suitable for Federal employment. Under present policies a record of homosexual activity, past or continuing, is sufficient to deny a citizen Federal employment of any sort. Such a record leads to disqualification as a candidate for a position or for retention of a position already held. Disqualification occurs without regard for the individual employee's capability and talent, often results in a permanent denial of livelihood inconsistent with training and background, and thus constitutes a waste of manpower which is not in the national interest.

These employment practices are discriminatory, for they involve the prejudging of an individual with regard to his job qualifications solely upon the basis of attributes which bear no necessary

* This resolution reflects the thinking of the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union only and not the National ACLU, which has the resolution under consideration.

61-190¹-1081
ENCLOSURE

relation to job qualifications. These practices are inconsistent with basic Federal employment policies which seek to insure that the selection and retention of employees is not determined by irrelevant factors, but rather by the ability of the individual to perform his work. The exclusion policy operates to bar those who have homosexual preferences, those who have had only an isolated homosexual experience at some remote time in the past, as well as those who may have occasional or continuing homosexual relationships in the present, but always without any reference to actual fitness for Federal employment.

In addition, serious problems arise in connection with efforts to enforce the policy of exclusion based upon sexual behavior which takes place in private between consenting adults, or even upon sexual preferences not accompanied by action. Such efforts almost necessarily lead to the use of demoralizing, degrading and oppressive inquiries and methods, including entrapment, designed to ferret out the offending attitude, practice, or past history.

Three principal arguments are commonly offered in support of the present policy. First, it is argued that homosexuals should not be admitted to Federal employment because the presence of a homosexual in a government office would be detrimental to the morale and efficient operation of the office. The Civil Service Commission has offered no evidence to support such a conclusion, and in any event it appears to constitute insufficient justification for discriminatory policies.

Disruptive and improper behavior on the job is easily and rapidly ascertained by supervisory personnel and is clearly grounds for dismissal in private and in Federal employment. There is no valid justification for policies which discriminate against capable people on the supposition that they might present personnel problems when there is no clear indication to this effect in the individual case and there are adequate means of eliminating those who are responsible for disruptive behavior when it actually occurs.

Secondly, it is argued that homosexuality constitutes "immoral conduct" and is therefore grounds for disqualification from Federal employment. This is the argument principally relied on by the Civil Service Commission. In affixing the label "immoral" upon homosexuality or other conduct which takes place in private between consenting adults, the Civil Service Commission raises grave questions. The complex issues involved in judging the propriety or morality of private consensual sexual behavior of adults are matters of personal opinion and individual ethical and often religious belief. The Federal government should not seek to enforce conformity in such areas, or incorporate its moral judgments on such matters into its formal policies.

Government policy toward homosexuals is a part of the general problem of government policy respecting private actions and morality. Without determining whether the Government ever has a legitimate interest in such matters, it can be said that some matters of morality and private conduct should be reserved solely to the judgment of

the individual and should not be the subject of government policy or inquiry. One such matter is the area of individual sexual thoughts, preferences and practices as between consenting adults. Sexual acts, whether homosexual or heterosexual, if committed in public, might justify dismissal or disqualification from Government employment, because of their effect on persons other than the participants. Certainly a substantial and specific showing of harm to the public must be shown to warrant any Government inquiry into or policy regarding so personal a matter as private sexual behavior.

The NCACLU therefore believes that the use of the criterion of "immoral conduct" as a basis for disqualification of homosexuals from Federal employment is invalid and contrary to fundamental principles of individual freedom and the right to privacy.

Thirdly, it is argued that homosexuals should not be employed by the Federal government because of their greater susceptibility to coercion through blackmail, by reason of which they would constitute a serious security risk for the country. This argument fails on three counts. First, although many positions in the Federal service do not involve the need for access to security information, homosexuals are presently barred from all Federal employment. Second, the vulnerability of individuals to coercion and blackmail varies greatly from one to another regardless of sexual preferences. History is replete with instances where heterosexual behavior has led to serious difficulties, yet heterosexuals are

not barred from government employment. A discriminatory practice which categorizes an entire group of people as potentially disloyal to their country is unjust and does not take into consideration the individual variations which certainly exist. Third, to the extent that an individual homosexual is vulnerable to blackmail, a principal basis for pressure is the fear of the loss of job which would result from exposure. That fear stems directly from the Government's policies against employment of homosexuals. Thus the Federal government by its policies against homosexuals is creating one of the important bases for susceptibility to blackmail, a problem which would be substantially less if homosexuality were not a bar to Federal employment.

CONCLUSION:

The NCACLU calls upon the United States Civil Service Commission to reconsider its policies under which homosexuals are considered to be unsuitable for employment or retention in the Federal service, simply by virtue of past or present homosexual preferences, tendencies, or private practices. This is consistent with the view that it is not the concern of the Government, in employment or otherwise, to scrutinize sexual activities which take place in private between consenting adults. If equal employment opportunity is to be denied to a particular group on the basis of sexual preference and activities, a clear relationship must be established between such activities and job performance. The burden

of proof rest with those who would impose the discriminatory policies and such proof lacking, each case must be judged on its individual merits.

It is not the contention of the NCACLU that homosexuals are invariably good Federal employees, but only that homosexual behavior per se is irrelevant to Federal employment and that current policies of the Civil Service Commission do not provide equal opportunity for all people. On the contrary, those policies discriminate against homosexuals for reasons which have not been shown to have basis in fact.

We suggest that the Federal government end its policy of rejection of all homosexuals on that ground alone. Exclusion of any individual from government employment should be based only upon considerations which are relevant to that individual's qualifications for the job in question.

REC 55

61-190-1082

September 1, 1964

ST-102

Mr. Richard A. Whitney
American Civil Liberties Union
Illinois Division
19 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Dear Mr. Whitney:

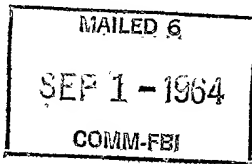
In reply to your letter of August 27, 1964, we are pleased that you have found the data sent to you as being useful.

The Illinois population represented by reporting police agencies in the tabulations forwarded to you in my letter of August 17, 1964, was 72 percent. In answer to your second question, similar information is not available for the period you are interested in since such detailed collection was not introduced into the Uniform Crime Reporting Program until recent years.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



SEP 1 2 18 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: No identifiable information in Bufiles concerning Whitney; however, he requested and was forwarded information by letter dated August 17, 1964, concerning details of Illinois homicide arrests and victims for the years 1962 and 1963.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JJD:asg
(3)

A

FOI

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SEP 1 5 38 PM '64
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR



Illinois Division

AMERICAN

UNION

CIVIL LIBERTIES

August 27, 1964

FRANKLIN S. POLLAK
Executive Director

SEYMOUR H. BUCHOLZ
Staff Counsel

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have received your letter of August 17 together with the enclosed information. Needless to say, this was exactly what we needed. Thank you very, very much.

There are two questions: First, what is the total percentage of the population of Illinois represented in these figures? Second, is it possible to get the race, sex, and age breakdowns for homicide in Illinois for the years 1950 to 1961? We have consulted the Uniform Crime Reports for the years 1950 to 1963 and they do not contain the race, sex, and age breakdowns State by State.

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Whitney
Richard A. Whitney

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REC 55

61-190-1082

4 SEP 2 1964

ST-102

UNRECORDED

lek 9/1/64
50/100

EX 101

September 15, 1964

REC- 65

61-190-1083

SEP 15 3 23 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[Redacted]
Rahway, New Jersey

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

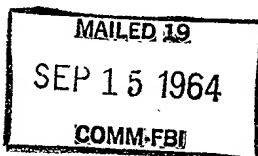
Your letter of September 11th has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey.

I am enclosing some material which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (5)

The U. S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy
Time of Testing
Internal Security 4-17-62
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

NOTE NEXT PAGE.

WAM: deh (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten signatures and initials:
J. Edgar Hoover
D.H.
K. [unclear]
Bd.

Handwritten notes and stamps:
Heb
SEP 22 1964
MAIL ROOM

Mr.

b6
b7C

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles on basis of available information. American Civil Liberties Union is well known to the Bureau. It is a nonpartisan organization devoted solely to the protection and advancement of individual liberties. The Los Angeles Chapter called for abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Seattle Chapter recommended an investigation of the FBI.

TRUE COPY

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Gentlemen:

Would you please inform me if an organization called, "American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey" has any Communist affiliations or has ever been involved in any un-American activities?

Sincerely,

/s/

[Redacted Signature]

Rahway, N.J.

b6
b7C

REC-65

61-190-1083

18 SEP 16 1964

EX-101

tc 9-15-64 mp

f. W. M.

ack: 9-15-64
WMM:dlb

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Gentlemen:

Would you please inform me if an organization called the "American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey" has any Communist affiliations or has ever been involved in any un-American activities?

Sincerely,



Rahway, N. J.

TL
mm

JE
CORRESPONDENCE

M15

1+c 9-15-64 rep
APK: 9-15-64
WPM: dch

b6
b7c